

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

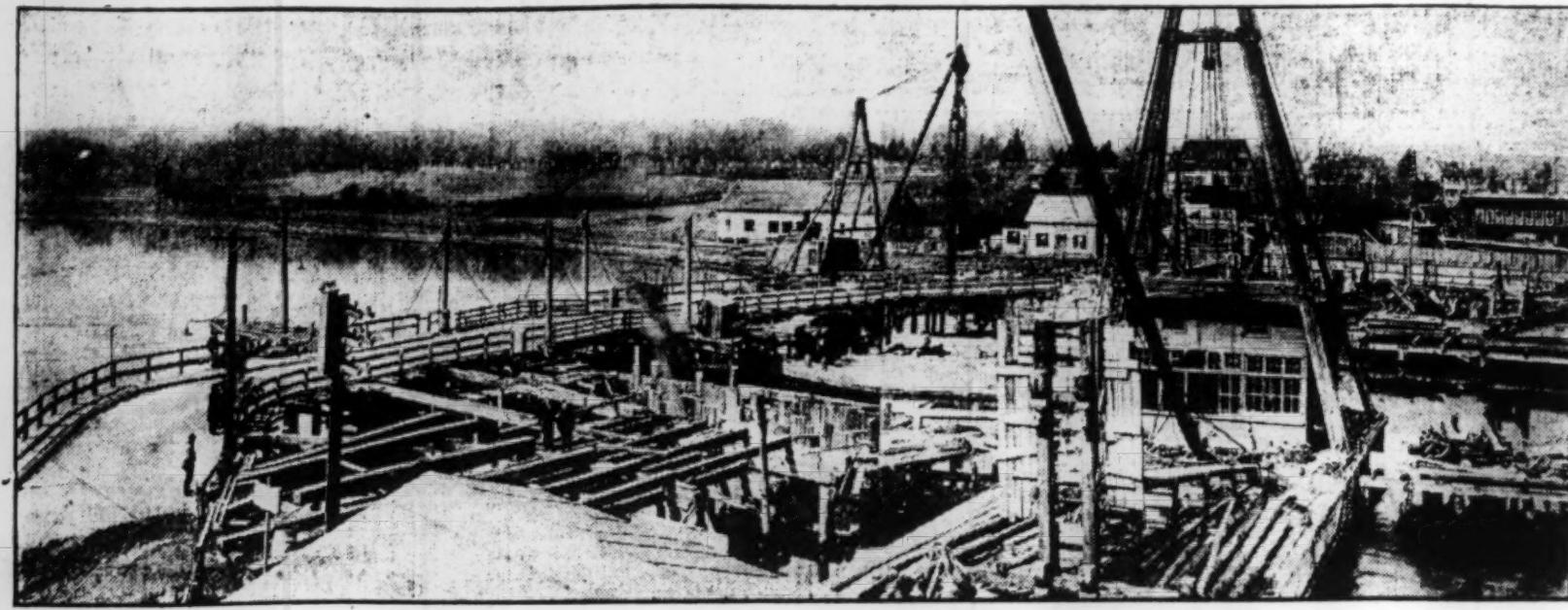
LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BUILDING BRIDGE OVER THE NEPONSET RIVER



At left is temporary structure, to the right of which are stringers for new spans

ULL FOLLOWS ACTION OF ARMY HEADS IN BRITAIN

Speculation Over Development of Irish Home Rule Situation Centered in Probable Steps Taken by Contending Parties

POLICIES DISCUSSED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There is a lull today in the Irish storm, but it is recognized as a calm before another outbreak when the matter comes before the House on Monday. The feeling in ministerial ranks against the retention of Colonel Seely at the war office is steadily growing and the possibility of his exchanging offices with Lewis Harcourt is quite openly discussed.

Failure of the government to persuade either the chief of staff or the adjutant-general to withdraw their resignations has not helped matters, and with a general election easily in sight party spirit is doing its utmost to make a case for itself on either side of the House.

Rumors Are Serving as News

Any sort of rumors serve as news and resignations are talked of as having been tendered as soon as they come within the limits of the wildest possibility. Efforts of the opposition are now devoted to prove that the inner body of the cabinet planned the military movements in Ulster which would have had the effect of forcing Sir Edward Carson to mobilize the volunteers and fight.

What Bonar Law desires to prove is that the policy of a portion of the cabinet contemplated producing a condition of affairs which would have led to a collision between the regular forces and the volunteers.

On the other hand the efforts of the ministerial party are devoted rather to raising the democratic institutions of the country against dictation from the army. The policy of the ministerials will no doubt be to place the home rule bill and the Welsh church bill on the statute book in June and then at once to dissolve on the cry of Parliament against the army. The policy of the opposition is, if possible, to bring about a dissolution before the final passage of either of these bills and to go to the country on a cry of a plot of the government to coerce Ulster and bring about civil war in the province.

Use of Army Called Hopeless

What will happen during the next day or two no wise person would attempt to foretell, but it is generally admitted, even by the ministerialists themselves, that the possibility of using the army for the coercion of Ulster is hopeless.

The whole instinct, not only of the officers but of the rank and file, is as completely against firing on Ulstermen as it was going on a century ago against firing on the reformers. What actually, therefore, will happen is entirely a matter of speculation and of speculation dependent upon the violent fluctuation of public opinion from hour to hour.

MILK DEALERS GAIN TIME

Judge Morton in the United States district court has extended to May 1 the time for the Boston milk dealers charged with unlawful combination to plead to the indictment.

LORD ESHER MAKES WORLD PEACE PLEA AT THE SORBONNE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—Lord Esher, president of the Territorial Association in London, and one of the members of the committee of national defense, delivered an address at the Sorbonne yesterday on war and peace. Leon Bourgeois, former premier, presided.

The lecture largely took the form of a tribute to Norman Angell's book, "The

T WHARF AS FISH MART IS NO MORE; DEALERS MOVE TO PIER

Picturesque Old Quay Abandoned Today for Good by Occupants of Stores, Who March to Elaborate New Home in South Boston Headed by Band

Just after noon today the fish dealers and others who occupied stalls at T wharf formed in line with automobiles, auto trucks, teams, express wagons and floats and marched solemnly along Atlantic avenue to Northern avenue, thence to their new quarters at the South Boston fish pier.

Heading the procession, which was picturesque, was a band. With the approach of sundown the gates will close on the wharf for the last time and the fishermen's boulevard will be forsaken.

For 30 years it has been the rendezvous of gayly attired Italian fishermen and the Nova Scotia and old-time American fishermen. Tourists had not seen Boston if they had not visited the wharf and come away with fish scales as souvenirs. Today the last of the dealers' furniture was taken from the historic old wharf to the new model \$3,000,000 pier at South Boston, where the fishermen will be located hereafter.

What few vessels arrived today with catch remained only long enough to make a trip to the new pier, and then headed seaward again for Gloucester, to

dispose of their fish at that port. The steam trawler Heroine, Capt. Joseph Bonia, has the distinction of being the first fisherman to tie up at the new pier. She left immediately, however, and proceeded to Gloucester. No fish was taken out here today. Dealers cleaned up what fish they had on hand and shipped it west to fill orders.

R. M. Kelly, commission merchant, has the distinction of being the first to bring fish to the new pier, as a shipment of 2500 pounds of cod and haddock came down from Swampscoot and was taken to the new pier, having been sold to B. F. Phillips Company. The fish will remain at the new store of that firm until Monday. Crocker & Winsor and John Nagle, also commission men, sold fish today to dealers and had it transported to the new pier.

Lighters and teams were busy carrying the last sign of fish dealers from T wharf today. And at darkness tonight, the high red slatted fence will swing shut, while rusty padlocks close with a click, marking forever the end of T wharf as a great fish mart.

LABOR PARTY GAINS MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Hitherto Safe Unionist Seats Held Only by Small Majorities in Several Districts, Including the Central Division

INDEPENDENTS AIDED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The provincial elections in the Cape province have entered in a manner every way satisfactory to the Labor party. It seems indeed to be becoming more and more evident that General Botha's policy is ending mainly in obliteration of the Unionists.

In the central division, which has always been one of the safest of Unionist seats, the Labor candidate was defeated by only 13 votes. At Woodstock the Independent candidate easily defeated the Unionist who had previously held the seat.

In Port Elizabeth the Unionist succeeded in holding his own, but the seat had never before been contested by the Labor party. Finally at East London the Independent was returned by an enormous majority owing to the Labor vote being solidly thrown for him.

COUNT IN SENATORIAL CONTEST

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Official count is to be made on Monday of the votes cast in the contest for United States senator between Senator James P. Clarke and William F. Kirby of the state supreme court to verify the lead the former now has.

NEW HAVEN BOARD MAY BE REDUCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Under the call for a meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, issued on Friday, to act upon the agreement of the directors with the attorney-general of the United States to place its subsidiary holdings in the hands of trustees, the proposition is also made that the board of directors consist of not less than 15 nor more than 23.

The present limitation is 27, although four recent resignations leave the actual membership 23.

DIPLOMATS IN CHINA PROFESS HOPES IN FUTURE

Government Said to Be Spending Large Amount in Efforts to Capture Rebel Leader

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING—The trouble the White Wolf is causing is extraordinary and it is costing the government an enormous sum for military operations with a view to endeavoring to catch him.

It seems to become more and more evident that he is working in conjunction with some of the troops. His last escapade has been to crush a force of 2000 troops sent in pursuit of him in the direction of Shangchow.

The bandit made a sham retreat through the town, which was promptly occupied by the President's troops. After dark the houses were fired and an attack delivered on the troops in the confusion which ensued.

As a result of these tactics, the government troops were completely defeated and the bandit secured another victory. Foreign diplomats in the city profess they have great hopes in the future, but corruption is worse under the President's regime than it ever was under the Manchu. The President himself dare not leave the "Forbidden City," and chaos in every direction is complete.

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NEW YORK TO HAVE DISPLAY

NEW YORK—The board of estimate has given authority to expend \$25,000 from the contingencies fund for preparing, shipping and installing a New York exhibit at the international urban and industrial exposition in Lyons, France.

TEST VOTE HELD TO SHOW TOLLS BILL WILL PASS

Majority of at Least 100 Claimed by Supporters of Wilson Plan for Exemption Repeal After Special Rule Is Favored

DEBATE IS CONTINUED

Final House Action on Sims Measure Which Is Now Under Twenty-Hour Discussion, May Be Taken on Tuesday

WASHINGTON—Passage of the Sims bill for repeal of Panama canal tolls exemption is now expected in the House by a majority which administration supporters estimate at 100.

This prediction was made this morning preceding resumption of the 20 hours debate begun Friday. Final vote is expected Tuesday. Four hours of debate have been used.

The galleries were well filled again (Continued on page eight, column one)

SITE OF TWO DOWN TOWN PROPERTIES ANNOUNCED

Mutual Life Insurance Building in Milk Street and Niles Block in School Involved in Two Large Business Deals Just Reported

Two important real estate deals were made public in Boston today, one was the sale of building at 95 Milk street owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the other the Niles building, corner of School street and City Hall avenue to J. Murray Howe of Milton.

The building at 95 Milk street, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is sold, through the office of W. J. McDonald, whose headquarters has been in this building for several years.

George S. Smith is the trustee of the syndicate of purchasers, represented by Baker, Ayling & Co. of 50 Congress street.

The lot contains in all about 15,400 square feet. The assessors' valuation of the property is as follows: Land, \$877,800; building, \$72,200; total, \$950,000.

Negotiations for the purchase of this property have been under way for the past two years, but agreements have just been consummated. On March 21, 1914, fire in the Niles building did it serious damage.

The building was erected soon after the fire of 1872, and was considered at that time to combine architectural beauty and equipment par excellence for office buildings.

The building contains 13,363 square feet and the building covers an area of more than 10,000 feet. It is fire-proof, the floors being brick arches turned from strong iron beams.

The building was erected soon after the fire of 1872, was the request of William Gaston, then mayor of Boston, who visited New York personally with a committee to ask the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to erect in Boston a building that would equal if not

surpass anything in the line of office buildings in the country.

The total assessed value is \$1,200,000, of which \$1,029,000 is on 13,363 feet of land and \$171,000 is on the building.

C. W. Whittier & Bro. sold for the trustees of William J. Niles the block 23-35 School street, 4-16 City Hall avenue and 7 Williams court. The building covering the land is known as the Niles building and is one of the well-known office buildings in Boston.

The purchaser is J. Murray Howe of Milton, who has not yet decided what disposition he will make of the property, but it is fair to assume that in the near future a new office building will be erected on the site.

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British Continue Campaign for Land Values Taxation

PARLIAMENT IS URGED TO REFORM LAW

Scottish League in Constant Activity Ever Since the Visit of Henry George to Glasgow and the Country in 1890

DEMANDS OUTLINED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Of the many movements which exist to forward economic reforms, one of the most notable, perhaps, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's land campaign, is that for the taxation of land values. Regarding this subject the following information has been supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by the united committee for the taxation of land values.

The founder of this movement was Henry George, the economist and author of "Progress and Poverty." In 1882-3 Mr. George came to Britain and held meetings in many of the principal towns in 1884. He addressed a mass meeting in Glasgow, at which the Scottish Land Restoration League was formed. This league opened up the question of the appropriation of land values for public purposes.

Mr. George drew up the league's proclamation to the people of Scotland, copies of which were sent throughout the country. For a time the Irish question seemed to eclipse the work of the Land Restoration League, Mr. Gladstone having brought forward his Irish home rule bill, but again in 1890 Henry George revisited Glasgow and carried on a vigorous campaign. Since that time the new organization, now named the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values, has been in constant activity.

Liberals Named Committee

When the Liberal party came into power in 1906 they appointed a select committee to consider the question and take evidence, and appointed Alexander Uri, K. C., now Lord Strathclyde, their solicitor-general for Scotland, chairman of the committee. At the end of the year 1908 this committee reported in favor of a bill to provide a separate valuation of the land of Scotland. A bill on these lines was brought forward by the government, and passed through the House of Commons by a record majority. But the Lords recast this bill and duly returned it to the Commons "an eagle shorn of its wings and blunted at the beak."

Throughout England there were followers of Henry George actively engaged in furthering the rating and taxation of land values. Conferences and demonstrations were held in the great commercial centers of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In November, 1908, a memorial was presented to the government signed by 250 members of Parliament, urging the inclusion of a tax on land values in the 1909 budget.

To this appeal the government responded, and decided to levy a tax on some land values, necessitating a valuation of all the land in Britain. This budget was known as the "People's Budget." How the lords received and rejected this budget is popular history. The "People's Budget," however, ultimately became law, and Mr. Asquith readjusted the relative positions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords by his Parliament act.

Memorial the Next Step

The next step to be taken is revealed in the memorial presented in the first and only session of the Parliament of 1910. This memorial was signed by 143 members of Parliament. What the advocates of the taxation of land values are endeavoring to realize in the immediate future is expressed in this memorial:

- Making land values available for public needs.

- Freedom from monopoly and undue burdens of taxation.

- Completing the policy of free trade by (a) securing greater opportunities to produce in our own country by affording greater opportunities to use the land; and (b) abolishing the duties that remain on the food of the people.

We ask that this policy may be carried into effect by:

- Hastening the completion of the valuation of land, apart from improvements, provided for in the budget of 1909-1910.

- Making that valuation accessible to the public.

- Empowering local authorities to levy rates on the basis of that valuation.

- Levying a budget tax on all land values to be applied (a) in providing a national fund to be allocated toward the cost of such services as education, poor relief, main roads, asylums and police, thereby reducing the local rates; and (b) in substitution of the duties on tea, sugar, coco and other articles of food.

Advocates State Claims

It is claimed by the advocates of this policy that only by unrating of improvements, i.e., houses, factories, machinery, and so forth, and realizing the cost of public services by taxing and rating of land values alone, is it possible to increase the wages of labor, and by forcing land into use through the operation of the tax, give better facilities for the rehousing of our people.

"As the law stands today men are

penalized for improving their houses or factories. Those who hold land are at present rated not on the value of the land they hold, but on the value of the use they make of it. The less they develop the less they have to pay, and every facility is given for the unproductive retention of land.

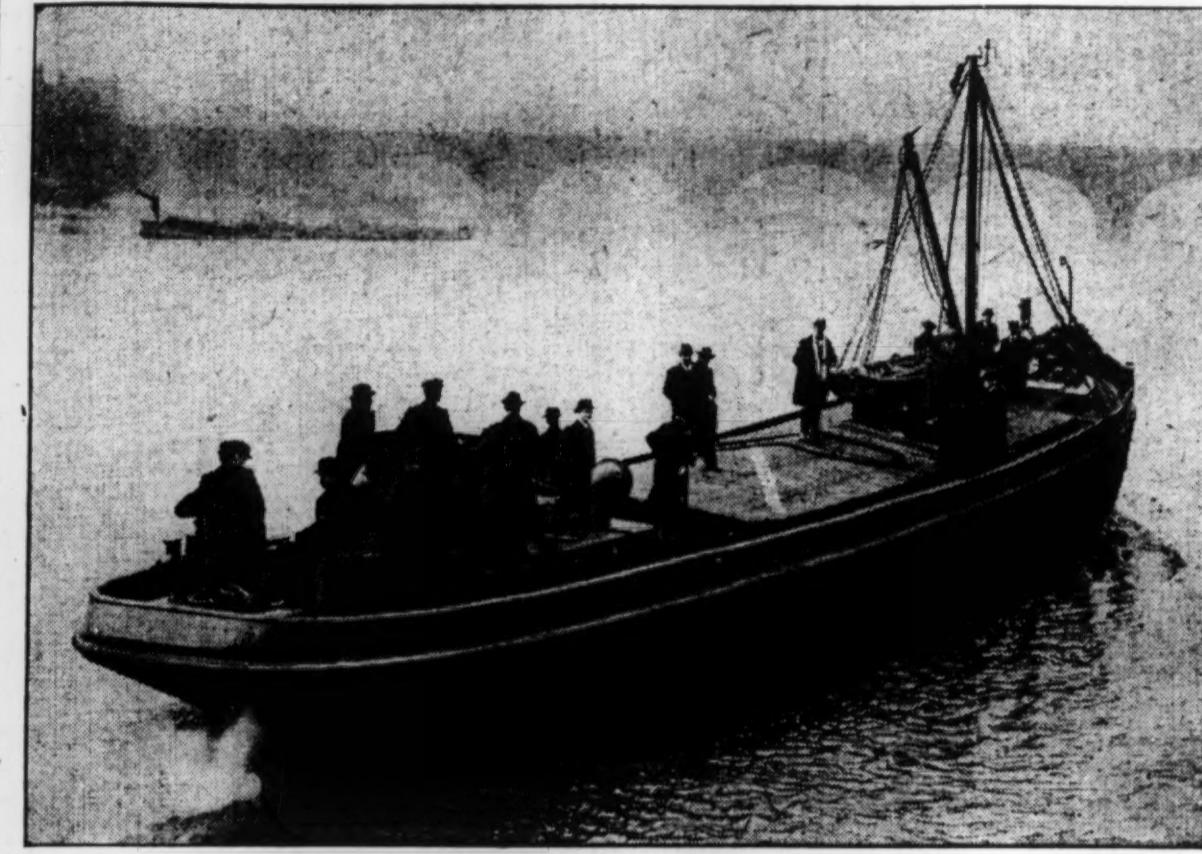
"This system of rating is vicious; it hinders the development of land, retards the growth of wealth, and narrows the

range of employment. Taxing and rating land values would have the opposite effect. Were the 13,000 acres of vacant land in London taxed upon its real marketable value the owners would be forced to put this land into use. In all our great towns we find the same conditions prevailing.

"This anomaly of unemployed men keeping wages low, and vast stretches of highly valuable land being withheld from

use, or being put to an inferior use, is beginning to attract the attention of all sincere reformers, irrespective of political creed. The first and greatest of economic problems for each country still is, and ever must be, to enable the people to make the best use of its natural resources. The campaign against land monopoly is gaining strength daily, and every week brings forth books on the land question."

MOTOR BARGE SERVICE ON THAMES PLANNED



(Copyright by London Electrotypes Agency)

Craft to run between London and Maidstone is 88 feet long and has 110-ton carrying capacity

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been decided to adopt a motor barge as a means of communication between London and Maidstone and the ports of the Thames estuary. The first barge of this class to be run by the London Motor Lighterage Company between London and Maidstone has been supplied by Messrs. Braby & Co.

The motor equipment comes from Messrs. Plenty & Son of Newbury and consists of a two-cylinder Kromhout engine, rated at 70 horsepower and which is capable at 330 revolutions per minute of giving a speed of seven knots an hour in still water. The length of the barge is 88 feet, its draft is about 6 feet 6 inches, and its carrying capacity 110 tons.

Maidstone is an important distributing center and it is intended that sufficient boats shall be run to secure a frequent service.

RUSSIANS NOT SATISFIED WITH GERMAN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—At a meeting of Russian exporters at Kiev, Professor Goldstein of Moscow read a paper on whether it was to Russia's interest to be commercially dependent on Germany.

A resolution was then passed stating that it is absolutely indispensable for Russia to free itself from economic dependence on Germany, and that it is most necessary for decisive steps to be taken to increase Russia's trade relations with England, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy and certain other countries.

The meeting also found that the recent offer of the German secretary for foreign affairs, to prolong the existing trading agreement with Germany is most prejudicial to the interests of Russia.

INCREASED TRAFFIC SHOWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES REPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A further substantial increase in traffic is shown in both railways and tramways of New South Wales, both of which are owned and run by the state. Railways revenue increased by £233,203 compared with the October-December period of 1912.

One hundred and sixteen miles of new railways were opened during the quarter, and the total expenditure was £237,605 higher than for the December quarter of 1912. The mileage covered increased by 397,039, the earnings per mile being 7s. 10d., or an improvement of 4d. per mile upon the corresponding period of 1912.

Twenty-one million, seven hundred

and eighty thousand, four hundred, or 1,661,229 ahead of the 1912 comparative quarter, while the total tonnage of goods, merchandise, coal and other minerals and livestock were respectively 3,380,098 and 2,925,108.

The tramways also show considerable progress during the period under review. The revenue was £492,830, or an increase of £41,840 compared with the last quarter of 1912. Expenditure increased by £37,817. The tramways showed a profit of £4023 for the quarter, and the railways a loss of £2302, leaving a net surplus of £1721.

During the three months under notice a total of 81,497,711 passengers were carried on the trams, or 5,999,236 more than during the final quarter of 1912.

SPRING WEDDINGS

Engraved Invitations, Announcements
At Home and Calling Cards
Easter Stationery

DEMPESEY & CARROLL

431 FIFTH AVE.—Between 38th and 39th Sts.—NEW YORK CITY

are

COMPANIES ACT OVERHAULED BY INDIAN OFFICIALS

Announcement Is Made From Delhi That Government Is Taking Steps to Define the Position of Accountants

EXAMINATIONS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian companies' act is being overhauled and among other questions which have presented themselves for solution is how to provide for an efficient audit of companies' accounts. So far as the leading commercial centers are concerned, there are a limited number of firms of British chartered accountants whose work is good, and whose services are entertained by all reputable companies.

Still up to the present time the profession of accountancy has remained more or less unrecognized by the state. The result has undoubtedly been to militate against the proper auditing of some companies' affairs. It is now announced from Delhi that the government of India is about to define the position of accountants in India.

Under section 144 of the companies' act, the government has power to notify the names of institutions and associations of which the members will, without further examination or inquiry, be held to be fully qualified to audit companies' accounts. The following institutions will, it is understood, be notified in the exercise of this power:

- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
- The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;
- The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
- The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;
- The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

There are, of course, a number of other institutions of accountants in existence, but it is not at present proposed to exempt the members of these societies from the necessity of applying to local governments for certificates before they are entitled to audit companies' accounts. Five years' practical experience of audit will be a sine qua non for the grant of a certificate in the case both of members of non-exempted institutions and of applicants who are not members of any recognized institution.

It is intended in time to organize examinations in accountancy in convenient centers in this country. In the meantime provisional certificates, valid for a period of two years, will be granted by local governments to candidates who have not passed any examination, provided that they have the necessary experience of audit work. These certificates will not ordinarily be renewed until an examination has been passed.

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COLLEGE MEN VOLUNTEER HELP TO SOCIAL SERVICE MOVEMENT

Alumni Bureau, Securing University Graduates to Assist General Welfare Work, Is Making Good Report of Progress

ACTIVITY INCREASING

"You can get a college man interested in doing volunteer social service work right after he graduates, or you can get him interested four or five years later, but trying to land him at any other time is, as a rule, a hopeless task. You see, when he graduates he is ready to



SECRETARY PHILIP W. CARTER

undertake almost anything that looks reasonable and that offers a chance to do something worth while for the other fellow. The inspiration of his college days is fresh upon him and he's not at all likely to be adverse to doing something useful with his extra time. But if you don't get hold of him then, probably he will get mixed up with other things, social, educational, recreational and otherwise, and if you go to him two years later and ask him to take a hand at doing volunteer social service work he will tell you that he hasn't the time."

This is what Secretary Philip W. Carter said to a Monitor representative who had come to talk with him about the work that is being done by the newly organized Boston Alumni Social Service Bureau, which has its headquarters at 161 Devonshire street.

"But why is it, Mr. Carter, that you can 'land' a man as you say, at the end of four or five years, and yet find it useless to approach him at the end of two years or three?"

"Because it has been proved over and over again that after a man has been out of college about five years he takes an inventory, as you might say, and generally comes to the conclusion that he has been wasting a lot of time that might be turned to good account. If you can get hold of him just at that time, when he is ready in a way to start over again, and if you show him where he can be of service, it is quite likely that he will accept the opportunity, because then he is ready to drop some of his old interests and he wants something worth while to put in their place."

"So that is what this bureau is for—to serve as an agency for bringing college graduates into volunteer social service work? But how do you get in touch with these men?"

Organization Steps

"Well, here is the whole story from the beginning. Oliver F. Cutts, a prominent Bates College and Harvard University graduate, who is now doing alumni work for the student department of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in New York city, came to Boston about a year ago to study local conditions and see whether or not it would be wise to install a so-called alumni social service bureau, which would serve as a clearing house for volunteer social service work. On the one hand, a study of settlement conditions would be made with a view to seeing what the needs of the various houses in Boston were, and, on the other hand, an effort would be made to supply as many volunteer workers among young college graduates as could be found in Boston and vicinity."

"The first thing Mr. Cutts did was to get hold of a few key men who would be interested in this sort of work and would presumably have had some experience. The committee thus formed studied the problem for nearly a year, and finally after gradually increasing its membership decided to establish the work on the present basis. In other words, there is a paid secretary, backed by a representative committee of graduates from eight colleges which have a good-sized representation in Boston."

Work Appeals to Many

But isn't there any way in which a secretary can get in touch with these men before they leave college?"

"Yes, one of the most important features of the work will be the visitations which I shall make to some of the nearby colleges during the spring. I have already received invitations from Williams and Amherst and hope to get a chance to talk with the seniors at Brown, Tufts, Technology and one or two others. The point here is to meet as many of the seniors as possible in order to give them an idea of the importance of social service work in general and concretely to interest them individually in taking up active work when they come to Boston next fall. In the meantime I am also attending as many alumni meetings as I can. At the annual dinner of the Harvard class of 1910 on March 5, I spoke briefly about the work of the bureau and afterwards over 10 per cent of the fellows came up to ask me more

about their chairman, representing the different colleges.

"Yale, for instance, would have a committee of six to ten men, headed by Clarence A. Barnes, who would be the official representative on the central committee. This body would confine their activities to stimulating the interest of Yale men in Boston and vicinity in our work. They would collect money, look for volunteers to be turned over to the secretary and in general advertise the work. This system is now being used in New York, where J. Barnard Walton holds the position of secretary.

"Our committee held an organization meeting on Jan. 8 and elected the following officers for this year: Chairman, Henry S. Thompson, Harvard '99; treasurer, Raymond H. Oveson, Harvard '05; third member of executive committee, which includes the two officers first named, Clarence A. Barnes, Yale '04. As the general secretary I carry on the routine work of the bureau and am responsible to the committee as a whole, although the executive committee is in more constant touch with me. It is my duty to collect money to defray all running expenses. This includes the purchase of the office furniture and fittings. The committee in turn is responsible for my salary, but for nothing else. Meetings of the entire committee will be held three or four times a year. The executive committee meets more frequently and will follow my work more closely."

Four Volunteers Enlist

"Numerous experts have been consulted with a view to setting a standard for the year, which we would make a strenuous effort to live up to. Robert A. Woods, head of the South End House, speaks for many other social workers of experience when he says that if the bureau succeeds in placing 12 or 13 first class men in the course of a year, many of whom will become permanent acccessions to the various settlement house staffs, we will have been successful, provided that a large amount of intelligent educational work is done as well as a lot of judicious and far-reaching advertising. We are laying stress on quality rather than quantity and plan to build a firm foundation in order that the work may go on from year to year and not collapse as the result of a desire to startle the world immediately and produce showy statistics."

"Since the office has been opened four volunteers have been placed, a Tufts '09 graduate, a Columbia '13, a Harvard '12 and a Harvard '13 man. Two are engaged in Boys Club work, one in immigration and one is with the Associated Charities. In addition, two men have promised to give their services for several weeks next summer, namely, a Harvard '09 man and a Harvard '13 man. One will work along the lines of supervising athletics in public schools, the other is vitally interested in practical politics. Two Columbia graduates from the classes of 1912 and 1913, who have recently changed their addresses, have been referred to the secretary of the New York bureau, and are actually now engaged in social work. Another Harvard 1913 man has agreed to substitute at one of the information bureaus run by the North American Civic League for Immigrants. These are the actual results accomplished to date and do not include men whom we have a strong chance of landing."

"Just how did you get hold of these four volunteers that you have already placed?" Mr. Carter was asked.

"Two of them came to me, and the other two I went after. The Tufts man had done some social service work, but had done nothing with boys' clubs. I sent him over to the Jamaica Plain neighborhood house, where they needed a leader for a group of boys. Then one evening when I was visiting the social service house on North Bennett street I learned they needed some one for boys' club work there, too, and the next day a Harvard man who had had considerable experience along that line came to see me, and I sent him right over. The other two men I got hold of by writing them letters and arousing their interest."

"But where did you get their names?"

"I have here over 200 blanks with the names and addresses of college graduates who are located in or near Boston. These were sent to me by the student department of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. in New York city. Each year they send these blanks out to the various colleges to be filled in by the seniors who are interested in social service, and eventually these are sent to the alumni committee in the city nearest to where the senior intends to locate after graduation. The next year the secretary of the city alumni committee

"What is the relation of this bureau to similar organizations in other cities and how do you keep informed about it all?"

"I keep in close touch with Oliver F. Cutts, who goes from city to city organizing the work in much the same manner that it exists in Boston. Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and Nashville have similar organizations. In some cases the work is organically related with the

local Y. M. C. A. In others it is strictly an independent organization, as in Boston, while in Buffalo the work was taken in hand by a committee of the local Harvard Club. This did not prove successful and the work is being reorganized along entirely different lines. Mr. Cutts plans to start something in Indianapolis, Detroit and in Montreal, and within a year or two will go out to the Pacific coast. I mention this simply to show you the wide scope of the work."

"When I started in at this work I sent to all the settlements for their reports and told them what the bureau proposed to do. Then I have visited some of them, and some of the workers have also been here to see me or have written me. Finding out what the settlements need in the way of workers is comparatively simple. The harder thing is to supply the need."

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state officials at a certain rate per mile which will be the Shackleford act as it is passed by the House, with some amendments, will be reported to the Senate postoffice and post roads committee within a few days, it is expected, by the Swanson subcommittee. It will be changed, according to present plans, to provide a \$5,000,000 appropriation for the first year, \$10,000,000 the second year, and so on increasing by \$5,000,000 each year until the annual appropriation shall have reached \$25,000,000. The provision probably will be retained which gives each state the alternative of having the governor and the secretary of agriculture agree each year upon the roads within the state to be improved or having the federal appropriation turned over to the

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Shepard Norwell Company

—Flower Shop in Store

—Nemo Corsets

—Mail Orders Filled

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET



VERY LATEST IDEAS IN

EASTER HATS

ARE PRESENTED ON MONDAY

The Shepard Millinery Store presents the new and authentic modes of Paris, working after latest fashion cables. The new, efficient fashion organization of the Shepard Stores is accomplishing great things this year—

—hats with verve

—hats with an "air"

and with smart "lines" that mean so much in millinery. And such bewitchingly daring creations—yet such as will appeal to women of refined taste.

—Our own milliners have created hats as smart as the Paris hats we show. With an intuition for the beautiful, they imprint a charm on everything that receives their magic touch.

A Definite Standard of Style, Quality and Value in the SHEPARD SHOE STORE

TEMPLE PLACE, MAIN FLOOR

It is no small thing to carry your banner of quality and maintain your standard of integrity through many years.

Many times, the rising cost of leather and lessening of profits has been a temptation to follow the old merchandise trail of Getting Down the Cost. Instead we have held to definite standards of quality and value, made possible at our prices by one of the greatest shoe organizations in the world—the

Dorothy Dodd

SHOES FOR WOMEN

With an output of thousands of pairs a day, the makers of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are able to present models and qualities impossible to the small manufacturer—just as the great railroad systems of today can give better and more luxurious conveyance than the old stage coach.

Indeed, instances come to our notice every day where shoes of the same materials, frequently not so well made, are marked at higher prices in other shops.

Herewith we present five new styles of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes that are notable for their style and value.

EASTER CARDS

A special section on the main floor is devoted entirely to Easter cards. The Shepard Store shows an assortment notable for variety and good taste.



A GREAT LINEN DAY

To make a big day's business, we place on sale four important purchases. The prices have action in them, the qualities are all that could be desired; we hope that the quantities will last.

ALL-LINEN PATTERN CLOTHS

Sturdy, heavy quality that will wear. Five handsome patterns, with border all around. Size 67x68 inches. A quality worth \$2.00.....

17-INCH ALL-LINEN CRASH

This is the crash we sold under the old tariff at 15c a yard. Fast color borders. Such a quality for 10c.....

UNION LINEN DIAPER CLOTH

It is 18 inches wide and 75% linen. Our regular \$1.50 value for 10-yard pieces.....

ALL-LINEN HUCK TOWELS

Good-size Hemstitched Huck Towels—18x35 inches. Sold by most stores at 25c each.....

You Seldom Read an Advertisement Like This About

SILK HOSIERY AT \$1.00

We guarantee our Women's "Puritan" Silk Hosiery at \$1.00 to be pure dye, pure thread Japan silk and to contain no lead, zinc or tin.

Such silk hosiery will wear. The quality and the price will interest Easter hosiery buyers. The following colors: Reseda, old rose, turquoise, sky blue, pink, Alice blue, copper, Nile green, tangerine, amethyst, bronze, bamboo, canary, Helen pink, peach, violet apricot, purple, pearl gray, cardinal, emerald, stone brown, mahogany, wistaria, tango. Remarkable quality for.....

FOR EASTER

WHITE GLOVES \$1.00

—Women's 1-Clasp Washable Doe-skin Gloves, spear back, prix seame. Soft velvet finish and pure white.

—Women's 2-Clasp White Kid Gloves, overseam sewn, \$1 pair.

WHITE KID \$1.15

—Women's 1-Clasp White Kid Gloves, pique sewn, with English cut thumb and saddle backs. A glove that stands the cleansing.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Notable Collection on Sale at Special Reduced Prices

EGGS AND BUTTER NOW LOWER; GREEN VEGETABLES APPEAR

Fresh eggs are 32 cents a dozen. Other grades of eggs may be purchased for 31, 30, 27 and 25 cents a dozen. The best print butter is 36 cents and tub butter sells at 34, 32 and 30 cents.

Fresh green vegetables are beginning to come in with the new young beets, the roots of which may be cooked as beets and the tops as greens, at 15 cents a bunch. Beet greens selling themselves are 40 cents a peck and dandelion greens and spinach are plentiful at 30, 25 and 20 cents. Tags with 25 cents a bunch are raised over the asparagus, and watercress is as low as five cents a bunch.

Celery at 18 Cents

California celery can be purchased for 18 cents a bunch, rhubarb is only 12 cents a bunch and small boxes of strawberries may be found in some of the stalls as low as 20 cents. In a recent talk on how to buy vegetables at the Garland School of Homemaking, Miss Agnes Donhan said that it never paid a housekeeper to buy things under the standard price and if possible that it was better to buy things in bulk and store them.

Vegetables with dirt on them are apt to be much more fresh than those which are scraped clean, she said. In buying cucumbers she advised that the housekeeper select the crooked necked ones. Cucumbers are now selling from five to 10 cents each, fine grained squash is pronounced the best. Hubbard squash is now selling at six cents a pound.

Rarer Vegetables Proposed

As a rule, Miss Donhan expressed the opinion that it was better not to buy vegetables out of season, and she introduced several vegetables not widely known such as a new Japanese potato, slightly inferior in quality to the Irish potato; Jerusalem artichokes which resemble a knobby potato and make good soup, Japanese Crotines to be creamed like chestnuts and Swiss chard, whose leaves are cooked like spinach, and whose

stalks are like celery. In season none of these are expensive and form a pleasing variety.

In the fruit market everything remains about the same with an increase in the cocoanut supply which has brought the price to five cents each.

The demand for Australian lamb has held the price firm and legs are 20 cents a pound and hind quarters 18 cents this week. Chicken and fowl are 25 cents a pound and turkey is 30 cents. All other meats remain unchanged.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE HALTS THE TEXAS

NEW YORK—New Yorkers Friday witnessed the battleship Texas halted by girders of the Brooklyn bridge. Under these same girders, which are 125 feet from the water level, the tallest sailing vessels had passed with space to spare, but the wireless poles of the Texas reach above the girders at the center of the bridge five feet. The masts of the Texas were lowered and she passed under.

BUSINESS METHODS DISCUSSED

Methods of business were discussed by John Graham Brooks before the members of the Business Women's Club last night at the clubhouse, State House park. In his talk he spoke especially of the assistance of such forces as exist in the trade unions to make efficient economic factors they bring into business life.

103 TO COMPLETE COURSES

MOTOR MAIL VAN FOR THE FAR EAST



(Copyright by Topical)

One of the vehicles that promise to supplant the camel for long distance trips

REVIEW SCHOOLS TO BE CONDUCTED HERE IN SUMMER

Authorities Devise System Whereby Pupils Back in Their Studies Can Master Two Branches During the Vacation

METHOD IS EXPLAINED

Summer review schools are to be conducted in Boston this summer for the benefit of pupils who wish to make up in any two of their studies. As proposed by Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools who has charge of this new type of Boston school, there will be one high school conducted in the Roxbury high schoolhouse and six elementary schools.

These will be located so as to take care of pupils in the different parts of the city, as follows: In the Hugh O'Brien schoolhouse for the Roxbury district; Abraham Lincoln schoolhouse for the city proper; Bigelow-Norcross schoolhouse for South Boston; Ulysses S. Grant schoolhouse for East Boston; Warren schoolhouse for Charlestown; Washington schoolhouse for the North and West Ends.

It is proposed to have the schools begin on Monday, June 29 and continue for seven weeks with six sessions a week. The high school sessions will begin at 8 o'clock and continue until 12. The elementary schools will begin at 8:30 o'clock and close at 11:30 thus taking the coolest part of the day for school and allowing the children to return home for the noon-day meal and be free during the hottest part of the day.

Teachers From Day Force

The teachers are to be drawn from the regular day-school force. They will be selected with reference to their proximity to the several schools, as it is believed that they will be better acquainted with the needs of the children than those coming from distance.

The pupils taken will come from not lower than the third grade and perhaps no lower than the fourth. None will be allowed to take up more than two subjects. Thereby each will be afforded an opportunity to study during two periods and recite in two periods.

Only such pupils will be admitted to the schools as are recommended by the head masters or masters of their respective schools as in their opinion pupils who will be benefited by the work. The pupils who are granted certificates by the principals of their schools at the end of their summer term will be permitted to resume their grades at the beginning of the regular school year.

While the schools are intended especially for the pupil who wishes to make up work, it will be possible in some instances for high school pupils to anticipate the work of the coming year.

Will Do Pupils Justice

By means of the summer review school the authorities believe injustice that has been inevitable without them will be eliminated. Without these schools a pupil who through absence or any other reason failed to pass into the next grade at the end of the year, yet is practically seven eighths or four fifths ready, was obliged to repeat the whole year's work or, if permitted to try the next grade to have possibly a hard struggle to keep up in it. The summer review school by imposing a few daily light tasks is expected to enable the pupil to make up his work and go on with his grade without an undue tax upon him. The schools will close in time to give him a four weeks' vacation without study of any kind.

COMBINE AGAINST SOCIALIST

MILWAUKEE—David S. Rose and Theobald Otjen, defeated candidates for mayor in the primaries, announce that they will support Gerhard A. Badin, the successful candidate, against the Socialist candidate, Emil Seidel, in the election to be held on April 7.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A number of motor buses and motor vans which were despatched recently from London are to be used for the carriage of passengers and mails between Bagdad and Beyrouth. The motor buses have been fitted with sleeping and restaurant accommodation so as to be capable of doing easily a journey of 500 miles. The position of the camel as a means of transport is therefore seriously threatened.

ESCORT REPORTS MR. ROOSEVELT AS EXPLORING RIVER

RIO DE JANEIRO—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his exploration party are still proceeding down the Duveida river on their way to Manaus, Brazil, according to a despatch received here Friday from Colonel Rondon, the representative of the Brazilian government with the expedition. The advice said the territory explored had never before been explored and that it was unlikely the party would again be heard from for a month.

Another section of the expedition, commanded by Leo E. Miller, naturalist of the American Museum of Natural History, Colonel Rondon says, will undertake a descent of the Parana river.

PRESIDENT NAMES PRINCETON MAN

WASHINGTON—President Wilson Friday appointed Paul F. Myers of Princeton, N. J., to the classified service without examination, basing his action on the statement of the commissioner of internal revenue to Secretary McAdoo that the services of Mr. Myers and his qualifications were needed in connection with the administration of the income tax law.

Mr. Myers graduated from Princeton last June. He managed the expedition of Princeton students to Washington at the time of the inauguration of President Wilson.

NEW YORK BEGINS ITS CELEBRATION

NEW YORK—Opening of the seven months' celebration to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the granting of the first charter by the United Netherlands for trading at this port took place Friday night under the auspices of the New York commercial tercentenary commission in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where addresses were made by Mayor Mitchell and others.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

For the Pi Eta Club of Harvard, en route to Exeter, N. H., today the Boston & Maine road will provide special service at 4 p. m.

President Morris McDonald of the Boston & Maine road left North station last night for Portland, Me.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received from the Roxbury shops yesterday six eight-wheel standard passenger engines completely rebuilt for summer service between Boston and Providence via the Wrentham branch.

Two 16-section Pullman tourist sleepers, occupied by United States enlisted recruits, arrived at North station over the Fitchburg road this afternoon from St. Louis, Mo.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road is preparing at South station an equipment folder for the passenger department which shows the makeup of all first-class trains.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road received from the Fitchburg shops yesterday 10 large platform Lancashire (N. H.) gas cars for service between Boston and Marlboro.

Frank Clark, passenger trainmaster New Haven road, with headquarters at Providence, is business visitor today at South station general offices.

NEW WAGE VOTE TO BE TAKEN

Because of the number of defective ballots disclosed the Painters district council has decided that another referendum will be taken by the members of affiliated unions on the question of whether a wage increase of five cents an hour be asked.

MARYLAND PROHIBITION BEATEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A state-wide prohibition bill was defeated in the House of Delegates Friday by a vote of 57 to 42.

NAVAL MILITIA TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

U. S. S. Chicago Arrayed Specially to Receive Governor Walsh, His Military Staff and Other Guests of Organization

PROGRAM ARRANGED

Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge, commander, and the officers of the Massachusetts naval militia will be hosts tonight at the celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the state naval militia to be held aboard the United States cruiser Chicago, berthed at the foot of Commercial street. Present will be several hundred past officers and invited guests including officers of the Charlestown navy yard and marine barracks.

Governor David I. Walsh and his military staff have accepted invitations to attend. In the receiving line will be Mrs. Goodridge, wife of the commander; Mrs. Robert A. Abernathy, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Abernathy, U. S. N., inspector-instructor of the naval militia of the state, and the wives of the following lieutenant-commanders: David G. Eldredge, Thomas R. Armstrong, John T. Nelson, and Frederick G. Robinson.

Following an informal reception at 8 o'clock there will be a concert and exhibition of motion pictures showing the naval militia in action. The deck of the U. S. S. Chicago will be housed in and in the rigging will be displayed an electric sign bearing the dates 1891, the year in which the naval militia was organized, and 1914.

The Massachusetts naval militia was the first organization of its kind to be formed in the United States. Its organizer was Capt. John C. Soley, now of New Orleans. Senator John W. Weeks is a past commander of the naval militia.

Until recently the organizations have been known as naval brigades. Congress has passed a law changing the name to the naval militia and providing that the naval militia shall be ready for service in time of war.

BOSTON & MAINE NEW CLASS RATES EFFECTIVE SOON

WASHINGTON—According to the best information here, the new schedule of class rates proposed about one month ago by the Boston & Maine railroad will become effective on April 1.

These rates are in some instances advances and in others reductions from the old rates, but they have received the sanction of the state railroad commissions and therefore there is practically no opposition to them. Since the new rates have been filed with the interstate commerce commission no protests have been registered against them.

METHODISTS HAVE EFFICIENCY DAY

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—The program at the seventy-fourth annual session of the New England southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church here Friday was on efficiency.

The Laymen's Association elected: President, B. S. Thurston, Newport, R. I.; vice-presidents, Charles Mitchell, New Bedford, Mass.; J. R. D. Oldham, East Providence, R. I.; T. F. Patten, Stafford Springs, Conn.; secretary, Mrs. Lena Knight, Taunton, Mass.; treasurer, Luther Pilling, Danielson, Conn.

WEED CHAINS ON THE FRONT TIRES TOO

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Fresh, New, Crisp—Each with a Distinctive Style Value and All Contributing to the Perfect Detail of the Easter Outfit, Is the Part Played by These New Easter Dress Accessories

The simplest Easter outfit cannot be said to be complete unless it has its well-balanced quota of the small things that are so essential.

We are often prone to speak of dress accessories collectively as rather inconsequential items, but in a detailed review of the really important small factors we begin more fully to realize the importance of these articles.

Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, Gloves, Embroideries and Garnitures as well as the other little items are here in greater variety than you will find elsewhere in New England. This season we have made a special effort to attain a still higher standard in the matter of complete stocks and greater assortments, and we think we have succeeded.

We would be glad to have you see these Dress Accessories on the Street Floor of our Main Store and judge for yourself just how thoroughly we have provided for the new season.

Here are some of the newer features in the different sections:

The New Neilson Glove, a 2-clasp Pique Glove. White Kid Gloves, with Wide Black Embroidery. Silk Gloves, in 8, 12 and 16-Button Lengths. The "Model," a fine popular-priced Glove.

Black and Colored Moire Grosgrain Ribbons.

Black and Colored Moire Taffeta Ribbons.

Roman Stripes and Bayadere Ribbons.

The New Cire, or Patent Leather, Ribbons.

The Harem Veil, just out and in great demand.

Velvet and Chenille Spotted Veils, in fine assortments.

Tete de Negre Veils—a brown that harmonizes with all millinery.

Embroidered Ankle Hosiery, self color design.

Bead Embroidered Hosiery.

Hosiery in Lace Effects in many designs.

The New Butterfly Girdle, a dainty conception. Vest Girdles, the popular wide model. Minaret Girdles, a becoming and sensible style.

Net Top Laces, in white, ecru and two-tone effects.

Shadow and Chantilly Laces, in new applique designs.

Real and Imitation Filet and Cluny Laces.

Valenciennes Laces, in numerous fine patterns.

Jet, Crystal and Pearl Garnitures.

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Wide Hem Initial Handkerchiefs, colored border, white initial.

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STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Our great Second Floor, Main Store, devoted exclusively to Women's Outer Apparel, is now completely appointed in every section with all that is new and desirable in ready-to-wear garments.

All Dress Accessories and Wearing Apparel Delivered Free Anywhere in New England.

Jordan Marsh Company

SOUTH PLANNING BIG MEETING TO TALK PROGRESS

Five Thousand Persons From Many Walks of Life Expected to Attend Gathering at Louisville for Discussion of Uplift

SCOPE TO BE BROAD

LOUISVILLE—There will be a large gathering of men and women from all parts of the South here April 7 to 10 for a study of the problems, chiefly rural, in which the South has most interest. It is estimated that the attendance will be 5000, and it will represent the best thought of that section, in religious, educational and economic activities.

The most noted specialists of the federal government, in the department of agriculture and the bureau of education, will attend the meeting and participate in the discussions and the planning.

Not only will the educators be there in force, as members of the Southern Educational Association, but there will also be present many prominent representatives of the farmers.

There will be large delegations of business men, merchants, bankers, etc. The business men will hold several of their meetings as a separate unit of the gathering, and in these meetings they will discuss, among other things, rural credits, the various forms of cooperative effort between the towns and the farms, the work of women in this great awakening and developing scheme, and taxation in relation to country life.

Conducted by Educators

The affair is being arranged under the direction of the Southern Educational Association, of which W. K. Tate of Columbia, S. C., is president, and R. A. Clayton of Birmingham, Ala., secretary-treasurer, and it is called, broadly, "a conference for education in the South."

The Southern Educational Association holds its annual meeting at Louisville at this time. The following topics, among others, are to be discussed:

The work of county superintendents and how to make it more effective; negro education in the South; southern normal schools, with conferences on the

training of teachers; the library problems in all their phases, including the country library movement, and the state and the school libraries; higher education in the South; secondary and elementary education in the South; the kindergarten; industrial education; cooperative effort between the women in the town and the women in the country; direct exchange of products by parcel post; the county federation of women's clubs; the country women's conferences on home making; the educational problem of the factory village; how to organize and conduct cooperative associations for growing, buying and selling; boys' and girls' clubs for corn, garden products, etc.; how to make rural life more attractive.

Prominent Men to Talk

Among prominent public men and educators who will be present and take part in the discussions are: Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railroad Company; Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, Washington; Bruce R. Payne, president of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; R. M. Kennedy, librarian, University of South Carolina, Columbia; J. A. Baldwin, president of Industrial Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; L. P. Hollis, superintendent public welfare work, Parker Cotton Mills Company, Greenville, S. C.; Miss Mahel C. Williams, county superintendent public instruction, Shelby County, Tenn.; Mrs. Richard P. Lacy, president Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs; Prof. A. L. Rhett, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.; President J. Henry Harms, Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.; Dr. F. H. Gaines, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.; Dr. Samuel Y. Jameson, Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; and more than a score of specialists from the various bureaus of agricultural department and the bureau of education in this city.

The Louisville meeting as a whole will probably be one of the most important of its kind ever held in the United States. It is attracting a good deal of attention in this city among members of the department of agriculture and bureau of education, and the forecast is made that it will be imitated in many sections of the country as the years go by.

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On the front tires too,
make your car
Skid-Proof

WEED CHAINS on the front tires pick the easiest way in the hardest going and prevent the front wheel skid—the most disliked of all skids as it is the hardest to counteract by manipulation of the steering wheel.

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Sold for all tires by dealers everywhere
WEED CHAIN TIRE GRIP COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TASTY DESSERTS, NEW OR NOT

Half a dozen from which to select

Under the heading "New Desserts" Fannie Merritt Farmer gives the following in Modern Priscilla. In her recipes all measurements are made level:

Petersham peach pudding—Drain one can peaches of quart capacity. Put syrup in saucepan and add one third cup sugar and a few grains salt. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer until syrup is quite thick. Chill syrup as well as peaches. Arrange halves of peaches, cavity side up in shallow baking-dish, and in each cavity put a marshmallow (using an inexpensive kind which melts more rapidly). Place in a hot oven and let stand until the marshmallows soften, five minutes or less being required, by which time the chilled peaches will not be heated through. Arrange on a serving-dish, pour around syrup, and serve with thin cream.

Chocolate pudding—Put one quart milk and one and one half squares unsweetened chocolate in double boiler. When milk has reached the scalding point, beat the mixture, using a wire whisk, until smooth; then add one third cup sugar, one fourth teaspoon salt and two tablespoons granulated gelatine which has soaked in three tablespoons cold water 10 minutes. As soon as gelatine has dissolved, strain mixture into a mold first dipped in cold water. Chill, remove from mold to serving-dish, and pour around.

Mint marshmallow sauce—Put one fourth cup boiling water and one half cup sugar in a small saucepan, bring to the boiling point and let boil until the consistency of a thin syrup. Add eight marshmallows, cut in small pieces, and pour mixture gradually, while beating constantly, on the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, but not dry. Color light green, using vegetable coloring, and add one drop of peppermint.

Rhubarb tapioca—Soak two thirds cup pearl tapioca, overnight, in cold water to cover. Drain, put in double boiler, and add one and one fourth cups boiling water and two thirds teaspoon salt. Cook until tapioca has absorbed water, then add one and one third cups sugar and three cups rhubarb cut crosswise in three fourths inch pieces. Cook until rhubarb is soft and tapioca is transparent. Serve hot with sugar and thin cream or top milk.

Jordan pudding—Put two cups boiling water in saucepan and add three fourths cup sugar and one fourth teaspoon salt. Dilute five tablespoons cornstarch with one fourth cup cold water and combine mixtures. Bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly, and let boil five minutes; then add the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff, and one third cup lemon juice. Turn into a mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold and serve with one and one half cups custard sauce, in which the yolks of the two eggs are used.

French macaroon cream—Soak one tablespoonful granulated gelatine in three tablespoons cold water five minutes. Put two cups milk and one square unsweetened chocolate in double boiler, and when milk has reached the scalding point add the yolks of three eggs slightly beaten and mixed with one half cup sugar and one fourth teaspoon salt. Stir constantly until mixture thickens, remove from

range and add the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff, but not dry, two thirds cup macaroons dried and rolled, and one teaspoon vanilla. Turn into individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill thoroughly.

Huntington pudding—Put two cups boiling water in saucepan and add one and one half cups brown sugar and one third cup cornstarch diluted with one fourth cup cold water. Place on range, bring to the boiling point (while stirring constantly) and let boil one minute; then cook in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from the range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff, a few grains of salt, and one half cup nut meats, broken in pieces (using English walnuts or pecans). Turn into individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill thoroughly. Remove from molds and serve with a custard sauce in which the three yolks of eggs are used.

The coarse pulp, which does not pass through the sieve, is of great use in cleaning wool draperies, carpets and other coarse goods.

GLIMPSE AT A BEAUTIFUL PORCH

Originality in outdoor living room furniture

The wide variety of comfortable, handsome and durable articles for the porch, which is constantly being increased by the manufacturers, has made it possible to secure good-looking and comfortable furnishings for the outdoor living room whether there is little or much to be expended. The great furniture exhibits in Grand Rapids and New York this winter have revealed even more originality in the style of furniture, and with the smaller accessories, a comfortable veranda room is possible at even little cost.

The first consideration for an enjoyable outdoor living room is its size and situation, although wonders may be done even with a small porch on the sunny side of the house. The small space may be made cozy and room may be economized with folding tables and settles, while the judicious use of porch screens, awnings, and curtains will keep out the sun.

I recall a very charming porch of this sort, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. It was used, although a larger veranda was available, because it was in the L at the side of the house and rather less exposed to the public view. As the house was of concrete, the low and wide railing of that material was used as a seat in itself, flat cushions on the top and against the pillars at the corners making it comfortable. These were covered with orange repp, making a fine contrast to the gray concrete. Wide awnings of white canvas with wide orange and narrow black stripes extended beyond the porch, throwing deep shade.

As the railing afforded a comfortable seat on two sides, the floor space was occupied with a table in hour-glass shape, not large, but able to hold a tray or pile of books and magazines. Two Canton hour-glass chairs to match had cushions like those on the rail, and a small tabouret of the same design. A three-cornered seat, with comp-

POTATO PULP A FINE CLEANSER

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clear water, and pass the liquid through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water. Let the mixture stand until the fine white particles of the potato are precipitated, then pour the water off and preserve for use. This liquid will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods without injuring them or spoiling the color. Two good sized potatoes are sufficient for a pint of water, says the Dallas News.

The article to be cleaned should be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and, having provided a clean sponge, dip it into the potato water and apply it to the article to be cleaned until the dirt is entirely separated; then wash in clean water several times.

The coarse pulp, which does not pass through the sieve, is of great use in cleaning wool draperies, carpets and other coarse goods.

FROCK WITH A PLAITED SKIRT

Blouse cut to show waistcoat effect



PLAITS IN SKIRTS

In designing your spring and summer frocks sleeves should be of the same size as they have been for the past season.

Sleeves may be wider by a few inches or not, as you desire.

Accordion plaits are set in many skirts to allow a natural step. The plaits may be arranged from the waist line and run all the way down, or they may begin at the knees and finish loose at the skirt hem.

As the season advances the silhouette with the looped, puffed or plait effect will share honors with the plain silhouette.—Philadelphia North American.

TACK IN A CORNER

When a tack has to be driven into an inconvenient corner, force the tack through the end of a strip of paper and hold the paper instead of attempting to hold the tack.—Chicago Journal.

Clothing and Accessories

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men Stratford System Clothes for Young Men

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Boys' "Palm Beach" Suits

The Novelty Fabric of which these jaunty little Suits are fashioned is richer than linen.

Middy Blouses and Pants with little cuffs form this becoming costume—with Color Trimmings and Silk Bow Tie to complete its attractiveness.

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California Honey

Fines the Busy Bee Products

Extra Fancy Honey in the Comb
Per comb, 25c. Per dozen, \$2.50

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Per pound about Five Pounds each, 75c
Tins about Ten Pounds each, \$1.25

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P. F. BONNEY'S SONS

are now showing the
SPRING STYLES IN MISSES'
AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

A wealth of seasonable shades, fabrics and weaves is displayed for your selection. Our experience of a quarter century has enabled us to buy goods which will please our patrons.

515 to 521 Washington Street. Two doors above West Street.

Every costume that gives the bolero outline is fashionable for spring. Here is a girl's frock that is pretty and simple. The blouse portion is cut away to reveal the under portion that gives the effect of a waistcoat. The sleeves that are joined at the drooping line mean kimono effect. The skirt is a simple four-piece one laid in plaits and the plaits, while they take straight lines, mean freedom for all the activities that girls love.

Fabrics this season are unusually beautiful and unusually varied and there are many that are appropriate for this model, but nothing could be prettier than the wool crepe illustrated with waistcoat and trimming of charmeuse satin. Later, however, washable materials can be made in this way with perfect success.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 4 1/4 yards of material 27, three yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with one yard 27 inches wide for vest, collar and cuffs or 1 1/4 yards if belt is made of trimming material.

The pattern (8177) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

INEXPENSIVE VEAL STEW

Requiring vegetables and a cheap cut of veal. Wipe and cut into serving pieces part of a shoulder of veal. Put to cook in cold water, bring quickly to boiling point and continue to boil for five minutes. Skim and add a slice of bacon or salt pork. Simmer until tender. Season to taste and add such vegetables as desired. If potatoes and onions are used, they should be parboiled, and then cooked in the liquor. Carrots and turnips may be added if desired, and these too, should be parboiled. When several vegetables are used, care must be taken to put to cook first the one requiring the most time.

If dumplings are desired with this stew, they are put in when the potatoes are half done. Pour off a part of the liquor and follow directions already given. A delicious combination may be effected by adding a cup of tomato juice and pulp to the veal gravy. Hot biscuits may be served in place of the dumplings; if so, arrange them on the serving dish with the meat and vegetables and pour the thickened gravy over them.—Woman's World.

KENTUCKY SCRAPPED

One half of a pig's liver. One half of a hog jowl (or its equivalent in scraps of fresh pork). One teaspoon sage. One half teaspoon black pepper. One half teaspoon cayenne pepper. Salt to taste. Cornoil.

Slice liver and soak over night in salt water. The next morning drain and add jowl (or scraps of pork) with enough water to cover, and boil slowly until very tender. When tender remove all bones and mince fine. Return to the water in which it boiled and add seasoning. Let boil, then stir in cornoil with a long-handled spoon until it forms a thick mush. Turn out in a pan the desired size to mold. When cold, slice, roll in flour and fry a golden brown. This is very economical and enough may be made at one time to last several days. If the flavor of liver is objectionable, the liver may be omitted.—St. Paul Dispatch.

BREAD CROUTES, WITH APPLES

Fry some of the largest pieces of leftover bread in a wide frying-pan, using for the purpose a teaspoonful of butter and a large teaspoonful of pure lard. Then arrange the pieces in a granite-ware baking-pan that will just hold them. Peel, cut in quarters and core six or eight sour apples. Arrange them on the bread, sprinkle with sugar, powdered cinnamon and a few drops of melted butter. Put the apples to bake in a moderate oven until they are tender; this probably will take about 20 minutes. Then transfer carefully to a hot platter, and send to the table.

BREAD CRUMB CAKE

Put two tablespoomfuls of pure lard in the mixing bowl with three quarters of a cupful of sugar, and stir to a light cream. Add one egg and stir again a few moments. Now add a teaspoonful of mixed spices, a cupful of currants, two cupfuls of flour sifted with two tablespoomfuls of baking powder, two cupfuls of bread crumbs and about a cupful and a half of milk. Stir to mix thoroughly, and put into a well-greased cake pan. Put it into a rather hot oven, and bake about 45 minutes. Before removing it from the oven, try the cake with a straw; if the straw comes out clean the cake is cooked enough.—Newark News.

TAR STAINS

There is nothing that acts more satisfactorily on a tar stain than turpentine, says the Newark News. First make a ring of cornstarch around the spot so that the cleanser will not spread.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Honey-suckle.

WORD SYNCOPATIONS

Take a Hebrew measure from a perfumed liquid and leave a kind of shell; take an animal from an assistant and leave a fish.

The surpassing individuality of the new Baker Electric Coupe and the new Double Drive Worm Gear Brougham is typified in the offer of special interiors created by the eminent French Designer, M. Paul Poiret. In the style of which he is the accepted master, Poiret has produced a variety of exquisite effects entirely unique in motor car interiors, which will appeal to the discriminating woman as unusually distinctive.

BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE CO., Cleveland

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"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."
"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."
"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."
"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by merititng it."
"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

DEPENDABLE FURNITURE

To those who do not know us, the high grade home furnishings which we carry and our uniformly low prices—we extend a special invitation to visit this store.

We urge upon you the necessity of seeing for yourself the remarkable values which obtain throughout every department of this establishment.

Whether you wish to furnish an extra room, a complete house, or simply desire an extra piece or two, you can get best satisfaction at Pease Bros.

Visitors are always welcome

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Nine Floors of Dependable Furniture
Carpets, Rugs, Draperies and Wall Papers

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Kid Gloves For Easter

The advent of Easter calls for new kid gloves for the Spring suit or dress.

2 Clasp Kid Gloves, \$2.00
Shown in black, white and colors.

We are the exclusive agents for the celebrated REINIER KID GLOVES

16 Button Length, \$4.00

COLLEGE GIRLS ENJOY WORK IN LARGE STORES

Wellesley Students Spend Enforced Vacation Thus to Increase Fund for Structure to Replace Main Building

EXPERIENCE IS GIVEN

At least three college girls are now earning money as saleswomen in Boston department stores as a result of the fire that destroyed Wellesley's College hall. One of them, Miss Marguerite Samuels, a Wellesley sophomore, was found by a Monitor writer at work in the misses' suit section of one of the large stores. The college girl was enjoying her experience.

"Department stores are so much nicer to work in than I supposed they were," she said, with a laugh; "so very much nicer than they are usually represented to be. Why, every one is so nice to me! And the young women are broad thinkers, interested in all the new dances as well as the suffrage question and every other important topic of the day."

Undergraduates Helping

Since the recent loss by fire of the dormitory at Wellesley College the students have been planning ways and means for increasing the fund which was started, to rebuild if it should be thought advisable or for whatever use to which it should be placed, and three of the particularly energetic ones, Miss Samuels, Miss Katherine Paul, a senior, and Miss Dorothy Kahn, a junior, decided to take advantage of the present vacation and earn money as saleswomen. It is Miss Samuels' first experience as a wage-earner, and judging from the impression she gave in talking about it, it is a far different experience from some often-pictured department store work. She has found that girls will be girls wherever they are, and she has enjoyed the surprise of finding a number of former college girls in the ranks of these business women.

"When we are in the store our time belongs to the firm," said Miss Samuels, in speaking of her companions in the department, "and the chief topic of conversation is about the business, but they are so interesting and understand it so well that I enjoy hearing them talk."

"No, I had no difficulty in securing this position," she continued, in reply to a question, "for it happened that they needed some extra saleswomen just at this time. The reason why we selected this store was because we had heard that this firm particularly liked to employ college girls, and oh, it has had such a splendid, broadening influence," she said, enthusiastically, "and given us an opportunity to learn things and meet people whom it would have been impossible to meet in any other way."

Far Away From Home

"It has been an experience which I have enjoyed but probably should not have taken if I could have gone home for my vacation, but I am so far away from my home," and this plucky girl gave a little sigh as she spoke of "home" in far-away Mississippi.

This has been an interesting way to spend our vacation and to help with the fund at the same time, but I think I shall not stay another week; one week is enough, for you see it is rather hard work"—after a little pause—"when one is not used to it."

Surrounded by piles of dainty white muslin underwear with billows of lace and embroidery trimmings, Miss Katherine Paul, who graduates from Wellesley in June, and is having her first experience as a saleswoman, told the Monitor representative of her impressions, which resembled closely those of Miss Samuels, in that "every one is so nice, and there are many college girls here," so she feels quite at home. Like her college mates, Miss Paul has gained so much of the businesslike manner, and so many of the regular saleswomen along with their business ways have so much of the college girl attitude, that it would be impossible for the average observer to discover that these three young women had spent but four days as saleswomen and wage-earners.

One to Be Store Teacher Later

Unlike the other young women, Miss Paul had another object in securing a position in a department store, for she has applied for admission next year to the school of merchandising, under the direction of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, as she wishes to become a teacher in the stores, and this has been an opportunity for her to gain practical experience as a saleswoman.

Not all of Miss Paul's experiences have been of her own choosing, or so pleasant as this one of being an actual saleswoman, for she was one of the residents of College hall and succeeded in saving very little of her clothing. Like her college mates, Miss Paul has decided that one week of waiting on customers will be enough for now, and she plans to give up her position as a saleswoman today.

MR. FITZGERALD TO SPEAK

John F. Fitzgerald has accepted an invitation to address the Boston City Club April 16. He will discuss his four years' administration at city hall.

SUFFRAGISTS CELEBRATE THEIR VICTORY IN STATE LEGISLATURE

Many Speakers at Political Equality Union Dinner Sound Note of Woman's Place in Politics and Reasons Why Vote Is Needed in Administration of Civic Affairs

Planned as celebrating the victory for equal suffrage in the Massachusetts Senate and, as it proved, celebrating also the victory in the House on the day before that set for the dinner, the Massachusetts Political Equality Union dined with its friends at Ford hall Friday night to the number of about 400. The chief speaker was George Creel, former police commissioner of Denver, Col. Walter Pritchard Eaton presided. Other speakers were Miss Alice G. Carpenter, Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., chairman of the Senate committee on suffrage, Francis J. Horgan, Guy A. Ham, Sherman L. Whipple. On the platform were also Mrs. James A. Parker, vice-president of the Union, Mrs. Guy A. Ham, Mrs. Florence Hoyt, treasurer, Sidney B. Snow, Judd Dewey and Mrs. Ida Potter Boyer.

Nearly all the speakers said a great campaign has still to be won. To break through the lethargy and indifference of many men to political questions is the hardest battle yet to be fought. Mr. Hobbs said there are 600,000 men to be approached, one third of them too indifferent to vote. For 50 years there has not been a real majority of the voters of the state for any Governor.

Sherman Whipple, speaking last, said that what finally converted him to suffrage was the slowly-gained conviction that if the men are too absorbed in their own affairs to attend to civic duty then the women might be able to accomplish what the men do not do. He said that while at first he hesitated over suffrage, he at last saw that less intelligent people are always ready to follow really sound and high-purposed leadership. The men have left the state chiefly to those who are in politics for selfish ends. The able women, he thinks, will approach with warm human sympathy and greater sacrifice questions relating to human welfare.

Progress in Colorado

Mr. Creel told of progress in Colorado and said it was to a large degree due to the earnestness of the women. He said that the only bad result of equal suffrage there was the torrent of falsehood that had been poured out upon the women of Colorado by eastern states. He spoke of the boasted chivalry of the men opposed to suffrage, saying that while most of the anti-suffrage talk left the sense of humor strained, when chivalry was flaunted as excusing anti-suffrage then humor went off into a corner and expired. He cited the senators from certain states who had sounded this note of chivalry in the United States Senate, and then he showed that in none of

Mr. Horgan appealed to the women when they get into politics to stand against the men who dictate legislation for selfish ends. He asked them to educate the men into a higher sense of duty to the state.

A collection was taken for the work of the union.

BRIDGE OR FERRY IS CANAL PROBLEM AT BOURNEDALE

Speakers at the ward 10 headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 116 Huntington avenue, this evening will be the Rev. Horace H. Hayes on "A More Technical View of Woman Suffrage," and Miss Gladys Livingston Olmstead.

Mme. Slatoff-Portier will speak in French at the headquarters of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association, 9 Boylston street, next Tuesday afternoon on the "Pioneers of Feminism in France."

At the mass meeting in Tremont Temple next Wednesday evening Samuel F. Powers will preside.

AID OF WRITERS IN UPLIFT IS URGED

Writers should have definite convictions in regard to the problems and questions of the day according to George Creel of Colorado, writer and journalist, who spoke before the Writers Equal Suffrage League at the second meeting at 587 Boylston street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Creel said that the whole future of the forward movement is practically in the hands of writers.

Miss Alice Carpenter, who has worked for equal suffrage in 19 states, also spoke and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, gave a short talk.

WAKEFIELD MEN MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield Business Men's Club celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last night in Flanley hall. Town Treasurer George E. Walker presided. The speakers included Senator Charles A. Dean, Representative E. K. Bowser, Conant W. Ruth, president, and Selectman John K. Round.

SIMMONS COLLEGE INSTRUCTING STAFF HAS SEVERAL CHANGES

Changes in the instructing staff announced at Simmons College are as follows: Dr. Alice F. Blood, who has been assistant professor of chemistry since 1910 and who this year has been executive secretary of the department of household economics, has been appointed associate professor of household economics. Dr. Kenneth L. Mack, assistant professor of chemistry since 1906, has been made associate professor of chemistry. Miss Bertha M. Pillsbury and Mira C. Holbrook have been promoted to assistant professorships in English. Curtis M. Hilliard of Purdue University is to be assistant professor of biology in charge of the department.

ST. JOHNSBURY ALUMNI MEET St. Johnsbury Academy Alumni Association met last evening at the Twentieth Century Club. Referring to the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation on educational conditions in Vermont, Daniel Dahl of the faculty said St. Johnsbury should try to carry out its recommendations.

MEDFORD 1903 DINES Eighteen attended the third reunion and dinner of Medford high school class of 1903 Friday night at the Thorndike. Sidney L. Wilde was toastmaster and the addresses were impromptu.

W. & A. BACON CO. PHONE OXFORD 2600 WASHINGTON & ESSEX STS.

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To All in New England

To All Visitors in the City

To All Old Friends and Patrons



Greetings and Welcome

This Is Your Invitation to Attend Our

GREAT SPRING OPENING SALE

Commencing Monday, 8:30 a.m.

Half a Million Dollars Worth of New Spring Merchandise
AT ASTONISHING, LOW PRICES

One hundred years ago W. & A. Bacon were founded on the solid rock of square dealing. Monday W. & A. Bacon Co. begin their First Great Spring Opening Sale in their new store at Washington and Essex Streets—a new and better Bacon's, many times larger than the old, ready to serve you with greater efficiency than ever before, but with the same old Bacon ideals. Bacon's is distinctly a Boston institution. The men behind this store grew up with the city. The city's interests are their interests. Your welfare is safeguarded here. No outside interests nor influences at Bacon's.

The new Bacon's is well stocked with new Spring merchandise. For two weeks our buyers have been on the market selecting the best of the latest styles in Easter Apparel and the best Yard Goods and Home Furnishings made to be sold at moderate prices.

Quality and service are first at Bacon's. And everything is marked at popular prices. Everything will be found at the lowest possible price, whether it is advertised or not. When in doubt about any transaction ask for your money back and you will get it without argument.

Double Legal Stamps All Day Every Next Week

SHOP EARLY. YOU CAN PROFITABLY FILL A STAMP BOOK NEXT WEEK

After one hundred years in business we do not claim to know it all and if a mistake is made in your transaction we want you to write to our President, Mr. Horace Bacon, who will personally read all complaints and instruct our adjuster to see that absolute satisfaction to our patrons is forthcoming.

Everything will be ready for the Spring Opening Sale Monday morning at 8:30. The Restaurant, Lunch Room and Grocery will be open. A new, no-tip Barber Shop for men and children will be open on the balcony, Essex Street Side. Our Hair Dressing Parlors will be ready with a popular-priced line of reliable Hair Goods and with Hair Dressers and Manicurists in attendance.

A Boston Orchestra will furnish music for the opening Monday, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Souvenirs will be presented to the women visiting our store Monday. We extend a hearty welcome to you to attend our Great Spring Opening Sale.

BOYS' CONFERENCE CONVENES TODAY

ALASKAN COAL REPORT IS MADE

ROCKLAND, Mass.—A boys' conference will open at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in this town and Abington this afternoon, and it will be continued through Sunday. Delegates are to be here from all the associations in Plymouth county.

The Rev. Louis A. Walker of the Unitarian church will welcome the delegates in behalf of the local association, and the Rev. D. H. Woodward of the North Baptist church of Abington will perform a similar service for the Abington Association.

WASHINGTOM—Secretary Daniels reported to Congress on Friday that coal from the Bering river fields in Alaska was unsuitable for use by the navy. Tests by the geological survey, by officers at Annapolis and aboard the naval cruiser Maryland, he said, all were unfavorable. The report said Bering coal could produce only 50 per cent of efficiency of power.

Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, said that Bering coal was chiefly valuable if turned into coke and shipped.

Y. M. C. U. RECITAL PLANNED

Members of the elocution class of the Young Men's Christian Union will give their third recital Monday evening at 8 o'clock. They will present scenes from "Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "Merchant of Venice" and "Courtship of Miles Standish."

FIRE IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—More than 11,000 Worcester telephones were put out of commission by a fire in the new telephone building at Norwich and Mechanics streets, early today which did damage estimated at nearly \$100,000. The tolls service has been resumed.

COURT TRADITION APPLIES TO WOMEN

WASHINGTON—Traditions of the supreme court of the United States are to be respected by every one. This Miss Maud Kelly of Birmingham, Ala., found on Friday, when with Secretary Bryan she appeared in cap and gown before Chief Justice White and his associates for admission to the bar.

At a nod from the chief justice one of the marshal's deputies observed the mortar board cap and a page was sent to direct her to remove it. Thus was the establishment of a new custom in the supreme court prevented.

OLD COLONY LODGE DINERS

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Old Colony Lodge, K. P., observed the nineteenth anniversary of its organization in Pythian hall last evening by a dinner. The special guests were Grand Chancellor Commander Ralph Ellington of Boston and Grand Inner Guard Clifford E. Jones of Concord. Chancellor Commander Fred Morse presided.

WAKEFIELD MEN MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield Business Men's Club celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last night in Flanley hall. Town Treasurer George E. Walker presided. The speakers included Senator Charles A. Dean, Representative E. K. Bowser, Conant W. Ruth, president, and Selectman John K. Round.

SIMMONS COLLEGE INSTRUCTING STAFF HAS SEVERAL CHANGES

Changes in the instructing staff announced at Simmons College are as follows: Dr. Alice F. Blood, who has been assistant professor of chemistry since 1910 and who this year has been executive secretary of the department of household economics, has been appointed associate professor of household economics. Dr. Kenneth L. Mack, assistant professor of chemistry since 1906, has been made associate professor of chemistry. Miss Bertha M. Pillsbury and Mira C. Holbrook have been promoted to assistant professorships in English. Curtis M. Hilliard of Purdue University is to be assistant professor of biology in charge of the department.

ST. JOHNSBURY ALUMNI MEET

St. Johnsbury Academy Alumni Association met last evening at the Twentieth Century Club. Referring to the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation on educational conditions in Vermont, Daniel Dahl of the faculty said St. Johnsbury should try to carry out its recommendations.

MEDFORD 1903 DINES Eighteen attended the third reunion and dinner of Medford high school class of 1903 Friday night at the Thorndike. Sidney L. Wilde was toastmaster and the addresses were impromptu.

Filene's

Filene Cold Storage
Is Ready for Your Furs

Monday and Tuesday will be the only two days this season when you may buy

Securitie and Rambler Brand Gloves

at these INTRODUCTORY PRICES

Women's Securitie Brand Kid Gloves regularly \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4

at \$1.15, \$1.30, \$1.45, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3

Women's Rambler Brand Gloves regularly \$1.15, \$2.10, \$2.05 and \$2

at 95c, \$1.65, \$1.85 and \$2.15

Misses', Boys' and Children's Gloves regularly \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50

at 85c, \$1 and \$1.15

Men's Securitie Brand Gloves regularly \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50

at \$1.15, \$1.45, \$1.75 and \$2.25

(Filene's—Street Floor)

Monday and Tuesday, all sorts of things for children under six years, in the ANNUAL SALE OF THE BABY SHOPS

at Savings of 1/4 to 1/2

All kinds of Dresses, \$1.

Long, Short, White and Colored Dresses and Rompers—such as we sell regularly at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Babies' \$10 White Coats, \$6.50.

Children's \$8.75 Colored Coats, \$5.95.

Children's \$5 Trimmed Hats, \$3.50.

Children's \$2.50 Sailor Hats, \$1.95.

Babies' \$1.50 Caps, 95c.

Children's \$1.50 Sweaters, \$1.

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Safe Majority for Repeal Bill Predicted in the House

(Continued from page one)

today when debate was resumed. Sixteen hours were left for discussion. The repeal advocates were determined to reach a vote before adjournment Tuesday, so that final action would not have to be put off till Thursday, over calendar Wednesday.

Knowland's Plea Is Made

That President Wilson had pledged to the Hon. Shirley Benn, M. P., that the House and Senate would carry out the peace centenary and tolls repeal proposals "to the satisfaction of the British government" was charged by Representative Knowland of California, Republican minority member of the House interstate commerce committee. He declared Mr. Benn announced this agreement in England, following his return from an interview with President Wilson.

Relating the incidents of three visits to the White House by Sir Edward Grey, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, upon occasions when the President ordinarily would not receive visitors, Mr. Knowland professed to see therein a discussion on tolls and Mexico. This visit was followed soon by that of the Canadian premier, he said.

The Question of Sovereignty

"The advocates of Great Britain take the position that we are forbidden to discriminate in favor of our own vessels of commerce, and as vessels of commerce and war are named together, how long will it be before the same advocates of the British contention will advise us that we cannot discriminate in favor of our own war vessels."

"By your vote you are asked to ratify for all time the British desire that we surrender sovereignty of the Canal Zone. Are we now to yield the sovereign rights of a nation, and for what? Can anyone tell us plainly why we surrender and what is to be accomplished by it?"

"Are we to yield merely because the sentiment of Europe is against us? When has the sentiment of Europe ever been with us about matters of moment?"

"When will the time come when we can expect to maintain and preserve our rights political and commercial, with the acquiescent sympathy of European governments?"

President Is Defended

Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania said that opposition within the party to the President in this matter amounted virtually to "impeachment of either the veracity or the intelligence of the President."

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, held that the demand for repeal was based chiefly on Great Britain's insistence. He declared Great Britain would not stop with this demand.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts was the only New England man who participated in the debate. He appealed to Republicans to vote for the special rule.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia asked the House whether it should stand behind the President or among the men who were trying to turn upon the administration. Mr. Hardwick even called on Speaker Clark to say if he did not realize that to tear down Woodrow Wilson would leave no chance for any other Democrat.

Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, Progressive, criticized the rule. Twenty-four for debate, he said, would allow an average of only three minutes for each member of the House.

Representative Clayton of Alabama said he would vote for the rule and the bill because he was a Democrat and intended to "uphold the greatest President ever in the White House."

California for the Repeal

Representative Church of California asserted that all of California was far from being for tolls exemption. He said he would now vote for the rule and the repeal bill.

Representative Murray of Oklahoma, said he was opposed to the rule because he was a Democrat.

Representative Sherwood, Republican of Ohio, urged an amendment to dismantle the fortifications of the canal absolutely neutralize it.

He referred to the arguments in favor of tolls exemption as "clap trap and delusion." The Democratic platform pledge favoring exemption, he said, was written into the platform by "one of the leading friends of exemption."

Discussion in the Senate

The tolls question came up in the Senate Friday. Senator Owen's speech advocating repeal precipitated a three-hour general discussion. Answering inquiries by Senators Chamberlain and Jones, Senator Owen said the President's assurance that other nations than Great Britain were opposed to the exemption was sufficient for him and ought to be sufficient for the Senate.

Senator O'Gorman read the list of senators who were members of the resolutions committee at Baltimore which favorably reported the tolls plank and declared that the plank had gone in because he and other committee members knew of the statements before the Senate inter-oceanic canals committee that only the transcontinental railroads had opposed it.

Senator Chamberlain asked Senator Owen if under his theory of the treaty the war vessels of Japan and the United States should use the canal on equal terms. Senator Owen replied he believed they should.

It was stated that Senator Lewis would take up his anti-tolls resolution and Senator Gellinger also announced he would defend his substitute.

Representatives Gardner and Gillett were the only Massachusetts Republicans who voted with the President Friday. Cod canal.

is not in direct conflict with the declaration of the Democratic platform.

Cites Purpose of Congress

"The purpose of Congress," said the speaker, "in providing that no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, was an effort to discriminate in favor of American shipping and to reestablish our merchant marine. This has been a policy of the Democratic party since the beginning of the government. The Democratic party has never stood for direct subsidies, but has always favored subventions and discriminations."

"If we have built the canal for the benefit of an American merchant marine and not for the practical exclusive use of foreign shipping, we must adopt a policy of discriminating in favor of American ships, or we must in the end pay indirect subsidies."

"Not for one moment do I believe that we have violated a treaty right and not for one moment do I believe that the English government seriously contends that we have violated a treaty right. Our whole difficulty in the matter arises from the attitude of surrender that some of our own people have exhibited toward the important question from the very beginning."

Many Speeches in Order

Several of the prominent figures on both sides of the controversy, including Representatives Adamson, Underwood, Sims and Palmer, concluded their arguments for and against the repeal Friday; but there were left for the sessions of today and Monday many set speeches. Under the rule passed yesterday, limiting debate to 20 hours, a large number of representatives will be unable to deliver speeches of any length. This rule also prohibits amendment to the repeal measure, so that there will be as little delay as possible in acting upon the repeal.

The claim of 100 majority on the final vote is based on the result of the two votes Friday, when a majority of 31 closed debate on the special rule and a majority of 28 passed the rule.

In the debate Friday Speaker Clark's attitude in opposition to the rule was taken to mean that he will vote against the repeal plan. In a few speeches, and particularly in that made by Representative Hardwick, the speaker's evident opposition to the President on this subject was criticized. Majority Leader Underwood, who spoke twice against repeal Friday, was also criticized for his attitude.

Analysis of House Vote

The analysis of the vote on the previous question on the adoption of the special rule Friday was as follows:

	Aye	No	Pres. vot.	Total
Democrats	209	55	2	266
Republicans	8	203	1	212
Progressives	19	1	1	21
Independent	—	—	1	1
Total	208	177	3	45

The total membership of the House is now 433. There are two vacancies, one in the twelfth Massachusetts and one in the seventh New Jersey districts. The political complexion of the House is now: Democrats, 289; Republicans, 123; Progressives, 20; Independent, 1.

Two hundred of the 289 Democrats voted for the previous question in adoption of the Henry rule. The other 80 Democrats included 55, who voted against the adoption of the rule, 2 who were paired and voted "present" because the men with whom they were paired were absent, and the other 22 were absent and not voting.

In vain Representative Underwood urged his colleagues to vote against the rule. The rank and file Democrats after listening to three hours of argument swung into the President's column, 199 of them voting to prevent the amendment of the special rule, while only 55 followed the leaders in joining with the minority in opposition.

New Leaders Recognized

With Representative Underwood, the floor leader; Speaker Clark and Representative Fitzgerald, on the minority side, the Democratic majority for the time recognized as leaders. Representatives Henry, chairman on rules; Adamson, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee; Palmer of Pennsylvania, Hardwick of Georgia, Sherley of Kentucky and others supporting the President's position.

It was conceded by leaders that many Republicans who voted against the preliminary administration plans would vote eventually for the repeal. The solid Progressive delegation of the House led by Representative Murdoch, was aligned against the majority.

Mr. Underwood's Argument

Debate against the repeal was opened by Representative Underwood, who delivered a detailed argument to show that under the various treaties the United States had the right to prescribe such tolls as it deemed necessary for vessels using the canal.

Mr. Underwood declared the repeal was contrary to the platform of the Democratic party adopted at the Baltimore convention and that an exemption favoring American coastwise ships did not violate the Hay-Pauncefort treaty.

Mr. Underwood quoted the tolls exemption plank from the Baltimore platform and said:

"There can be no contention as to the meaning of this language. No one can raise the issue that the bill now pending

is not in direct conflict with the declaration of the Democratic platform.

Aid for President Asked

A call to all Democrats, as well as patriotic Republicans and Progressives, to support the President was made by Chairman Adamson of the House interstate commerce committee, the administration's spokesman in the campaign for repeal.

"The President has come down and told us in order to assure successful conduct of the foreign affairs of this government that this repeal should be made at once," Mr. Adamson declared. "Yet he has been talked about as though he was a cheap trickster or trader, dickered in wares and seeking to impose on credulity of customers. He has been requested to divulge state secrets and lay bare to the world danger points."

"When the President of any party emphasizes the dire extremity of the government by going in person to Congress and describing an obstacle to the safe conduct of foreign affairs, no man can escape by quibble or sophistry."

"Whoever opposes this repeal now not only opposes the honest equality and domestic economy of his people, but he fights the administration on the foreign policy of the government and if disaster results he must share the responsibility. Cheap criticism has ever been indulged about the President's motives. He has been charged without foundation with trading for help and peace. Nations do not do business that way. England's attitude in any crisis in which we may become involved will depend on the honesty and fairness of our treatment of England."

That the tolls exemption in the Baltimore platform was un-Democratic and was inserted under the false pretense that a majority of Democrats favored exemption, was asserted.

Treaty Is Analyzed

"There is no warrant in morals for us to give away \$2,000,000 in tolls of the people's money to a few capitalists who control the ships and railroads," said the speaker.

Analyzing the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefort treaties as American diplomatic victories, giving this country every privilege in Panama with the only proviso that all ships should be treated equally, Mr. Adamson said:

"The pretended enemies of England make much of the fact that England will be a large beneficiary of the canal.

The authority which collects the tolls and uses it for its own official ships will be the largest. The people of the United States on two coasts will be the greatest beneficiaries."

Mr. Adamson expressed the belief that this country makes a mistake in failing to force Great Britain to give up Canada and all other land in this hemisphere.

"An effort has been made to pervert the truth and cloud the issue," he said, "by perverting the meaning of the treaty. The government needs the tolls to defray operating expenses of the canal.

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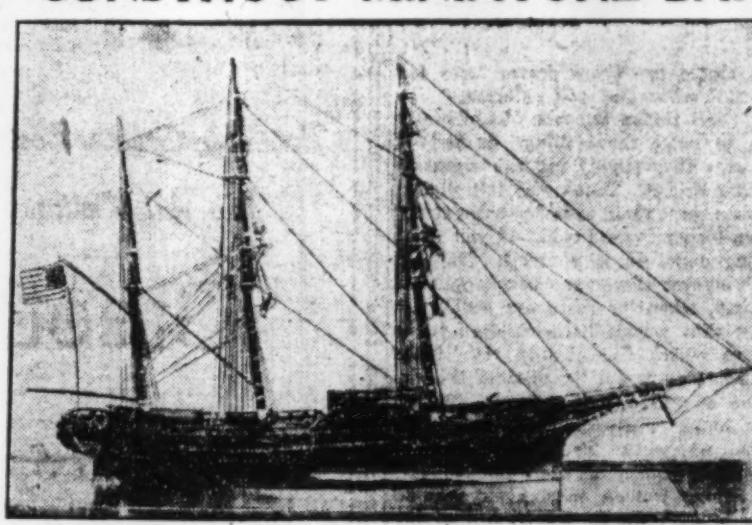
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The Massachusetts Democrats in the House, with the exception of Representatives Thacher, Peters and Gilmore, went on record against the President and apparently will vote against the repeal. The three Maine Republicans in the House voted against the President. Representative McGillicuddy of Maine and Representatives Reed and Stevens of New Hampshire, all Democrats, voted with the President.

SEAMEN ON REVENUE CUTTER CONSTRUCT MINIATURE BARK



Model of type of vessel fast disappearing from the seas

After six months' work, Carl Christensen and Peder Pedersen of East Boston, seamen aboard the revenue cutter Winnisimmet, stationed at Long Wharf as boarding boat for customs officials, completed a miniature bark with minute detail today. The square rigger is equipped with yards, stays, lifeboats, a gong hanging over the starboard side from davits, anchors and even belaying pins.

The model is now enclosed in a long

glass case which displays it to advantage. The work was all done by hand, and lacks only canvas to be a perfect miniature of the type of sea craft fast disappearing.

The seamen made the model for a friend, and will deliver it within a few days. The model itself is painted and varnished, and rests in an attractive cradle. It is about two feet from bow-sprit to stern. From aft rigging flies an American flag.

The model is now enclosed in a long

glass case which displays it to advantage.

In the United States, corn measured by the surface devoted to its culture is far and away the leading crop. Its annual acreage here is greater than the total surface under all other cereals.

The yield in good years surpasses in magnitude the combined wheat and barley crops of the whole of Europe.

"Doubtless the most striking feature of the crop, however, is that the enormous production is almost wholly absorbed by the home demand. Although there has been an increase since 1879 of 25,000,000 acres in the area planted, exports, which in that year aggregated 180,000,000 bushels, have since been steadily declining, and in 1913 amounted to only 45,000,000 bushels.

"Originally merely the primitive food grain of the aborigines of the western hemisphere," says Charles M. Daugherty, of the department's bureau of statistics, "its cultivation within a few centuries has extended to all the continents. Undoubtedly, it is America's most important contribution to agriculture.

"So far as can be gleaned from statistics, the corn acreage of the world now aggregates about 170,000,000 acres, but the actual total is probably considerably larger than this figure, which does not include the acreage from many of the smaller countries of Central and South America, Asia and Africa.

"The bulk of the world crop, of course, is grown in America, where the plant is believed to have originated. Roundly, 130,000,000 acres are planted every year in the principal producing countries on the western hemisphere. Of this, more than 105,000,000 acres are in the United States, more than 13,000,000 in Mexico, 10,000,000 in Argentina and almost 1,

1,000,000 in Uruguay, Canada and Chile combined.

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Journalism Schools Rise to Practical Test

Handling of Unusual Problem Presented by President's Brief Message on Canal Tolls Found to Compare Favorably With That in Actual Newspaper Offices

If newspapers were produced for the primary purpose of yielding profit to the publishers, there would be precisely the same reason for the establishment and development of schools of journalism and departments of journalism in the universities that is recognized in schools that train bookkeepers, engineers and machinists. That the schools have come, that the universities are developing newspaper courses with great care and equipping them with unstinted completeness, and that they are carrying the training to the highest point of efficiency in the right presentation of news and its fitting discussion is the day's tribute to the newspaper as an instrument of civilization. If there were a doubt as to the design of the schools and it was questioned whether they were instituted to make a business more profitable or a service more valuable, observation of their work would supply the answer. An unvarying design marks them, and it is to brighten the mirror of passing events to the point of perfect reflection and to correct the distortions that follow when commercialism warps or sensationalism distorts it.

So rapid and widespread has been the establishment of the journalistic courses that the future of American newspapers may be said to depend upon their students. Even this must be said quickly to be prediction, for already the men are moving out from the schools to the field where their professional training is to count for practical results. The traditional prejudice against the man with an education, such as was packed into Greeley's estimate of college men as "horned cattle," has been dissipated already. There was gain in that direction when sundry college men came to high places of distinction in the newspapers, but the process is completed by the arrival of the man with a degree in journalism and his showing that he is ready for work. Actu ally the transfer from the school of journalism to the newspaper office is no more than from one newspaper establishment to another, or it might be said from one school to another, on the theory that newspaper education is unending.

At the University of Kansas, the class in "the interpretation of the news" handled the topic in accord with its practise of seizing upon the essentials of the daily news and commenting upon them, every member choosing it as material for the weekly news "dummy." In this way the message was studied and expository editorials were written on the subject. In the class in editorial problems and policies, ethical phases of the message were studied with a view to the news display and editorial policy. The message was used by the teachers in English and considered in the courses in history and international law.

Is Thoroughly Discussed

The school of journalism at the University of Missouri has an organization as nearly as possible like the daily paper,

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

"What makes the Newfoundland banks the greatest cod-fishing grounds in the world?" This question was put by Everett L. Getchell, submaster of the George Putnam school in Roxbury, to his class in commercial geography. Stanley thought he knew. He said it was because of the ocean currents. It took considerable questioning to bring out that the Labrador current, coming down from the Arctic regions, furnishes the cold water that the cod likes, while the gulf stream, coming up from the south is rich with vegetable and animal matter that the cod uses for food, and the shallow water of the banks supplies just the sort of habitation that the cod prefers.

The cod fisheries of Newfoundland brought the class to a discussion of fisheries on the New England coast, the great catches of herring and the drying and packing of both cod and herring for use all over the world. Mr. Getchell drew a circle of dots on the blackboard and asked what kind of fishing it made the pupils think of. Answers came at random until he explained the making of a weir and the way it was used for catching herring. His last question was, "What do you go fishing for with a pitchfork?" There were many guesses, but nobody knew. Then Mr. Getchell explained that on the coast of Maine the outgoing tide often leaves lobsters high on the rocks. When the water has receded it is customary for people to go out with pitchforks to gather them. The pitchfork is used for brushing the lobsters from the rocks, since their hold is tenacious and it is difficult to remove them.

The class at present is studying the commercial geography of the Dominion of Canada. As most of the members expect to enter high school next September they are trying to learn the lesson according to high school methods. They study the printed page and then try to recite it, bringing out all the points and in the order given in the book.

SCHOOL PAPER PLEASES

Publication of the George Putnam Record, which had its first issue six weeks ago, arouses increasing interest. The paper is done in stencil and mimeograph. A typewriter has been rented for the stenciling and is being practised on at all out-of-school hours. It is taken home at night by different ones and brought back in the morning. One boy who never had touched a typewriter before learned in one week to do excellent work.

The paper is decidedly of value in giving the school a common interest and is useful in bringing out better work in English composition, spelling, punctuation and drawing, for each issue contains one or more original drawings. The Record's circulation is 350 and is growing. That the paper is thoroughly up-to-date is shown by a coupon which entitles the bearer to an outline picture colored and submitted to the editorial board. Henry Steppe is the editor-in-chief and the assistant editors are William Turner, Herbert Booring, Noah Solomon, Katherine Gormley, Margaret Crowley, Henry Arlington, Edward Stent, Edward Clasby and Cocotte Humphrey.

SPECIAL MAP FOR POEM

"The Lady of the Lake" is being read by the eighth grade class at the Elihu phrenched.

issues an evening paper, and buys a telegraph service. The Panama message took its place as the most important news of the day it was delivered and the wire stories were turned over to the laboratory class, where after a discussion, the message was prepared with a "lead" or introduction, combining the essential points brought out in the message, as well as its effect on the hearers. Then the copy readers took it and wrote the headlines. In the general lecture class, where all stories of the previous day are gone over, more than half the class hour the next day was devoted to this one. Its political significance and relation to the Democratic platform were discussed, as well as the brevity of its form.

These are types of the work the schools

in journalism are doing. That they are making newspaper men is not difficult to assume, even without knowledge of the other fact, that from them men are already going to the newspaper staffs and making a practical newspaper demonstration of the high value of their training. The interior of the newspaper office has in the past been held to be the only possible training school for the craft. There is tribute to the worth of the old school in the close following of its methods by the new, the effort to make the work resemble as closely as possible what is the daily course in the actual work. There is, however, no dissent from the opinion among the experienced newspaper men that their successors are likeliest to come from the schools that have made the

news and its treatment the subject of study and practise in the fashion of the universities.

Newspapers in Public Schools

Incidental to the discussion of the distinguished schools of journalism, there comes to the Monitor from J. Melvin Lee, of Judge, director of the department in New York University, a plea for the study of the newspaper in the public schools. It proposes, not the technical study of journalism, which is properly assigned to the professional schools, but the use of the newspapers for instruction in current events, comparative study of them in some week of each year with a view to cultivating the capacity for selecting the best of them and the best

taste for the better sort with the ultimate result of stimulating the demand for the ones that help rather than mar.

Already, as Mr. Lee points out, the West is using the newspaper in the schools in this fashion and the only need is to bring the example before the older states.

Out of what the special schools are doing to make the newspaper what it needs to be, and what the public schools are beginning to do in making a more intensive demand for newspapers that are what they ought to be, it may only be believed that the instrument that is now not without its faults will presently come nearer perfection.

"SEEING NEW YORK" AIRSHIP IS PLAN OF NEW CONCERN

Conference at Aero Club on Operation of Dirigibles to Albany and Philadelphia



89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

On Traveling Happily

Traveling, once the exclusive sport of the intrepid and the wealthy is now a project that practically every one can contemplate. All of us travel nowadays, factory hands and millionaires; there are scarcely any cities in the world where the American traveler cannot be found.

A dozen things have conspired to make this possible. All of us seem to have more money than our forefathers; our standards of living are higher; we are immensely curious and restless; locomotion of all kinds becomes cheaper and easier every year.

The railroads have done valiant things, and will do more valiant ones when the wise administration concurs with their just requests.

Seasoned travelers have written books which have fired the imagination of innumerable people as they potted around in suburban gardens.

The stores and shops have helped as well; for they have contrived, and advertised, and sold those accessories which do as much as anything to minimize discomfort — to produce comforts.

The charm of modern travel is that the decencies and comforts of one's ordinary existence may be carried on the journey — one may travel and "be at home."

We appreciate strange and beautiful places with trebled enthusiasm because a Thermos Bottle makes possible a refreshing drink at the opportune moment. We arrive at destinations in a pleasanter frame of mind because the little Traveling Case, unfailingly resourceful, has supplied all the comforts of a boudoir or dressing room.

Even when the train arrives late we know that the cunningly devised Wardrobe Trunk or the commodious and accessible Kit Bag will obviate the dreary hour of unpacking and "getting settled in our hotel."

For the modern traveler these details of luggage and equipment are of paramount importance. He will be leisurely and calm throughout, with all his faculties alert, his mind unharassed. So when he sets out to see the world, he sees it at its best — which means he is for ever more a more tolerant and interesting person.

Visit CROSS and learn how to travel and "be at home."

CLASSROOM IN COOK COUNTY FARM SCHOOLS



Teacher reading result of corn test to the gathered class

PROGRESS MADE BY THE ILLINOIS RURAL SCHOOLS

Cook County Superintendent Successful in His Request For District Specialist Under Jurisdiction of the Educators

COOPERATION THE KEY

CHICAGO — Edward J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, has taken another successful step to revivify the schools of "rural Cook county" in his effort to make them a part of the daily

efficient teachers. He has made them alive and interesting to pupils and adults both.

Most people who live in Chicago and probably all of those who live in other parts of the country, generally look on Cook county as Chicago city with a fringe of country about it. Mr. Tobin has jurisdiction of all the schools in the county outside the city limits of Chicago. In his jurisdiction there are 175 separate school districts each with a board of education, and between 700 and 800 schools, employing about 1500 teachers. There are 267 high school teachers in the 16 high schools.

Mr. Tobin was elected by the voters of the county outside of Chicago; his salary is paid by the county board of commissioners; in his school work he deals directly with each of the 175 schools boards, which make their own laws and authorize their own expenditures. His five county life directors are paid by the county board and are in the nature of assistant superintendents, though only one of them is given this title.



EDWARD J. TOBIN
Superintendent of Cook county schools

WASHINGTON — The rapidity with which compensation laws are superseding employers' liability laws as a method of dealing with industrial conditions is set forth in bulletin No. 126 of the bureau of labor statistics entitled "Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries."

This bulletin recounts the activities of the 28 commissions appointed in this country to consider the subject, in so far as reports were made, reproduces the text of the laws of the 23 states which have enacted such legislation, besides the federal statute, the executive order relative to the Canal Zone, and the railway employees' bill that was before the Sixty-second Congress. Accounts of the operations of the laws and of their construction by the courts are also given.

The laws of their respective states have been declared constitutional by the courts of last resort in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin, though in Montana and New York the opposite result was reached; in Montana because of the presence of the county expert has been placed under the jurisdiction of the county school authorities and made a part of the school system. This expert will cooperate, under Mr. Tobin's jurisdiction, with the five county life directors who were appointed last summer at Mr. Tobin's request, to supervise the schools and bring them nearer to the daily life of pupils and parents.

Mr. Tobin was elected county superintendent a year and a half ago. In that time he has effected a great change so quietly that little has been heard of his work outside the schools affected and educational circles. In the latter "rural Cook county" is beginning to be looked on as the pacemaker for the entire country in the improvement of rural schools.

Mr. Tobin found his schools dull and monotonous, burdened by a corps of underpaid and largely inefficient teachers, or underpaid, overworked

authorities are reproduced in this connection.

A number of states provide for insurance in state funds or funds under state control, and an interesting presentation is made of the premium rates provided under certain state systems and the company rates in states in which the state makes no such provision.

Legislation in other countries is much more briefly considered, but interesting data is given with reference to the more important features of the laws, besides the analysis already mentioned. This matter, like that relating to the United States, is believed to be complete up to the end of 1913.

B. & O. PRESIDENT MAKES ARGUMENT FOR HIGHER RATES

PITTSBURGH — Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and chairman of the president's committee of railroads in official classification territory at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh Friday night spoke for higher freight rates. Railroad executives from New York and Chicago and other transportation representatives were present.

"It has come about that under existing conditions rates in effect in official classification territory do not yield sufficient revenues properly to meet the situation," said Mr. Willard.

"It has been said that the growing need of the country's commerce will require an additional expenditure by the railroads for equipment and facilities of upward of \$1,000,000,000 a year for some years. The only way in which such money can be obtained is through private enterprise, and railroad investment must be made attractive to secure new capital, else development will cease."

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

145 Tremont St., Boston
Near Temple Place

Up-Town NEW YORK Down-Town
210 Fifth Ave. 233 Broadway
Near 26th St. Opp. City Hall

Dealers Throughout the World

Committee May Favor Initiative Bill

Report for This and Referendum as Constitutional Amendment Is Talked of at State House—Majority Said to Be Friendly

REPORTS PENDING

Next week may see a favorable report from the constitutional amendments committee of the Legislature on the proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution. A sub-committee is now at work on a new draft of a resolve providing for such an amendment, which is to be based on several resolves introduced at the present session and recommendations in the inaugural address of Governor Walsh.

Five of the 11 members of the committee are said to be committed to the initiative and referendum proposal and other members are inclined to a favorable report, if an amendment satisfactory to them can be prepared.

Representative Cox's bill for a constitutional convention still rests in the committee on ways and means, to which it was referred after it had been favorably acted on by the House. It was referred to this committee because of the appropriation provisions it contains.

Sectarian Money Bill Withheld

Although announcement was made early this week that a favorable report would be made on the proposed amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations, the report has not yet been filed. In the meantime there is considerable discussion of the measure among the legislators, and it appears that a sharp contest will be made in the House, where it is expected to be reported. Some members say, further, that the merits of the proposition are not to be the only issue for discussion but that partisan politics and more especially the reelection of Speaker Cushing last January are to be drawn into the debate.

Democratic members are saying openly that Speaker Cushing will be attacked in debate for having won the favor, as claimed by these Democrats, of enough Progressives to insure his reelection by an alleged promise to support the sectarian resolve. Other legislators believe that Mr. Cushing's position on the proposed amendment is the same as it has been for years.

Among reports from the constitutional amendments committee this week was a favorable one on the proposed amendment empowering the Legislature to authorize cities and towns to sell ice and fuel. Similar measures have been defeated at many past sessions of the Legislature.

Selection of Judges Opposed

An adverse report was made by the same committee on the resolve for a constitutional amendment to have judges elected for a term of years.

From the immigration commission came a report to the Legislature recommending that the state consider ways for further educating immigrants and distributing them to the economic advantage of themselves and the commonwealth. To this end it was proposed that a permanent state commission on immigration be established.

Of the measures acted on by the Legislature this week, the woman suffrage amendment stands out prominently. The favorable action taken in the House by the overwhelming vote of 169 to 39, after the Senate had acted favorably by an even larger relative majority, settled decisively the question so far as the present session is concerned. The suffragists in the Legislature are looking forward to next year's contest which they believe will result equally decisively for their side. In this event, the amendment probably would be submitted to the men voters on the question of its acceptance at the state election in November 1915.

The House voted to accept the adverse reports sent in by the social welfare committee on the bills amending last year's act for aiding dependent mothers and children. It was said in debate that the act should be given further trial before amendments were considered and that the state's finances were not in condition to warrant additional appropriations at the present time for the purposes of this act.

Public Service Act Stands

Without opposition to the surprise of some, the bill to repeal the much discussed "financial sections" of the Washburn public service commission act of 1913 was rejected in the House. The members appeared to have been shown satisfactorily that these provisions should remain, for the present at least, in order to allow the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads to get on a better financial footing.

Favorable report has been made by the public health committee on the Bagshaw bill, House 1018, permitting children to attend school without undergoing vaccination, if the parents so request.

At the request of this committee Dr. Herman Diggé of the New York state board of health has agreed to come to Massachusetts to assist in the drafting of the proposed bill for a new state board of health which is now being prepared by a sub-committee of the committee.

The committee has voted to recommend referring to the next Legislature the bill for additional street railway tracks between Lawrence and Lowell. Governor Walsh has under consideration a message recommending legislation to regulate better private banks like that of the Siegel company which may be sent to the Legislature early next week.

COUNSELLOR OF STATE CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Robert Lansing, the new counsellor of the state department, who was designated to assume control in the absence of the head of that department, was chosen by the President



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ROBERT LANSING

on account of his acquaintance with international law and experience in large cases between the United States and other nations in recent years. Mr. Lansing is from Watertown, N. Y., and succeeded John Bassett Moore in the post of counsellor. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate Friday.

DEPOSITORS WITH SIEGEL STORES MAY TAKE \$325,000

Judge Hough of New York Monday will determine whether the depositors in the Siegel banks in New York and Boston will accept the agreement of the creditors to offer them \$325,000 in settlement of all claims. This sum was settled upon by the creditors before James M. Olmstead, referee in the United States bankruptcy court Friday.

The Henry Siegel Company of Boston by this agreement pays \$132,500; Simpson, Crawford Company of New York contributes \$147,500, and the Fourteenth Street Store of New York, \$45,000. As claims of the depositors total \$2,575,000 the settlement will be on a 12 per cent basis.

The subject was brought to this point by the desire of interested parties to reorganize the Simpson, Crawford Company, as it was necessary that some settlement be reached with depositors.

George R. Nutter, counsel for the trustees, said that the books of the Boston store showed an indebtedness of \$674,000 to the joint account of Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel.

BANK OFFICERS IN SIEGEL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—Officials of six banks with which the Henry Siegel enterprises had maintained financial relations were examined Friday before a grand jury.

One of the witnesses represented a bank which claimed to have advanced \$50,000 on the strength of an alleged false statement of the financial condition of the Siegel and Frank E. Vogel interests, while other banks claimed an aggregate loss of \$75,000.

YARD REDUCTION TO BE TEN MEN

WASHINGTON—Following the letter received Friday by Senator Weeks from Secretary Daniels saying no reduction in the Boston navy yard force was contemplated the senator today received the following from the secretary: "Referring to my letter of yesterday, a letter has been received this morning from the commandant stating that owing to lack of work it will be necessary to reduce the force in the machine shop and 10 men will be discharged on March 31."

Mr. Daniels said he regretted that there was no emergency work that could be sent to the Boston yard, but hoped that when the destroyers arrived and machine shop work begins on the new supply ship some if not all of these men would be taken on again.

BUSINESS MEN OF NEEDHAM TO DINE

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The eighth annual dinner of the Needham Business Men's Association and Board of Trade will be held in Bourne hall Monday night, when Governor Walsh, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, Senator Lombard Williams, Representative Charles E. Stanwood and the leaders of the various boards of trade of Norfolk county will be the guests.

LET FLOWERS HIDE UGLINESS OF CITY, PLEA

Kansas City Man Would Have All Business Blocks Adorned With Window Boxes to Relieve the Dulness of Masonry

GOOD SPECIES NAMED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City already has a country-wide fame for its parks and boulevards; now, it appears, there is a chance that it is to get itself talked about as a city of flowers, the Star thinks. Kansas City florists and seedsmen say there is a rapidly growing interest in flower culture here and that the coming season promises to see greater activity in ornamental gardening enterprises than ever before.

In hundreds of homes improvised indoor "hotbeds" germinate seeds that later are to be transplanted to porch and window boxes, hanging baskets and lawn beds, and enthusiastic flower lovers are completing lists of roots and bulbs of hardy flowering shrubs that are to be set out.

A. F. Barbe, city councilman and florist, believes he has a plan that, if adopted, would make Kansas City distinctive among all of the large cities of the country. He would have the business district, as well as the residence sections, take up window gardening as a work of civic improvement in the summer months, with the effect of giving the city a dress of gay blossoms and trailing vines to relieve the ugliness of bare masonry and monotonous architecture. The idea, he says, is one that has been carried out in many European cities, greatly to their beautification.

Flower Beauty Cheap

With the expenditure of very little trouble and less money the same scheme of beautification might be carried out in Kansas City, Mr. Barbe says. Metal and wood windows and porch boxes of the trade are inexpensive, or any laborer with a knack for handling a hammer and saw could readily manufacture them. Enough seeds to grow hundreds of plants or vines can be obtained for a few cents, or the plants already grown may be bought cheaply. Once established, the flowers require little care. Some of the ready made window and porch boxes are equipped with reservoir tanks that automatically supply moisture to the flowers for periods of 10 to 20 days. If discrimination were used in the choice of flowers placed in the boxes, there would be an unceasing profusion of bloom during practically the entire summer.

The flowers most used in European cities for window boxes in the business districts are ivy geraniums, English ivy, petunias and ferns." Mr. Barbe said,

"and practically the same varieties would be suitable for the same purpose here. To those might be added nasturtiums, vincas, lobelia—upright and trailing—heliotrope and coleus.

Some of these have brilliant foliage, while others have a long blooming season.

Ferns are particularly effective used with blossoming plants, and the Boston

and Roosevelt varieties are perhaps the hardiest, though there is no reason why several varieties that grow wild in profusion in the woods about Kansas City should not be satisfactory. Many persons have an idea that ferns must be kept in shade, but they will stand almost any amount of direct sunlight."

Some Buildings Adorned

In a few instances Mr. Barbe's plan for the floral embellishment of business buildings already has been adopted in Kansas City. Along the curb adjoining the Fidelity Trust building at Ninth and Walnut streets are ornamental vases in which flowers and trailing vines are grown in the summer months.

Another striking example is at Ninth street and Denver avenue, where the windows in the offices of the Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Company last summer contained boxes of brilliant-hued flowers that provoked expressions of admiration from thousands of persons who passed on street cars.

It is not difficult to imagine that the upper windows of an entire city business block so ornamented would offer a beautiful and striking contrast to the present dreary waste of masonry.

While hundreds of lawns, porches and

windows in the residence districts are adorned with flowers and vines in the summer months, there are thousands that are absolutely bare of floral ornamentation.

Since the love of flowers is universal, their comparative rarity can be accounted for only on the supposition that many persons imagine that expert knowledge is required to grow them successfully.

As a matter of fact, any of the varieties named for use in porch or window boxes are extremely easy of cultivation, and many hardy annuals and perennials will care for themselves if given growing space on the lawn.

Vines and the tender plants should not be set out until the earth has been

warmed by the sun—probably the latter

part of April or early in May—but many of the harder varieties, such as flowering shrubs, should be planted in March,

or as soon as the frost leaves the soil.

Of the shrubs there are many, that once

established, will produce an uninterrupted profusion of bloom throughout the warm season from late spring on.

Among the hardiest and handsomest

are althea, deutzia, lilacs, spiraea, hydrangea, phlox, peonies, helianthus multiflorus (double sunflowers), iris and hollyhocks. If sound roots or bulbs are planted any of the perennials will produce blossoms the first season. Those who have a special fondness for old-fashioned flowers should include larkspur, Canterbury bells and dahlias in their lists, and if a little more care can be devoted to them, there are many hardy roses, upright and trailing, that will thrive in this latitude.

Of lawn flowers that should be set out about May 1 those of particularly easy culture are geraniums, verbena, canna, coleus, vincas, asters, nasturtium and dusty miller for borders. None require other than ordinarily rich top soil to make vigorous growth and produce a profusion of bloom. If the soil is poor a little fertilizer may be added in making the beds. In midsummer the plants will be stimulated and the season of blossoming prolonged if a little bone-meal—the commercial product to be bought at any seed store—is dusted over the beds about the plants. If the amateur gardener is to grow his plants from seed he will insure a much earlier reward in blossoms if he will plant the seeds indoors several weeks before time for outdoor sowing, transplanting when danger of frost is past.

ARTHUR BOYDEN HEADS SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

Principal of State Normal Institution at Bridgewater Elected President of State Branch of American Organization

IN YEARLY MEETING

Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the state normal school at Bridgewater, was elected president of the Massachusetts branch of the American School Peace League at its open annual meeting today in Tremont Temple. The meeting is in commemoration of 100 years of peace, and topics relating to peace were discussed by prominent speakers.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president (to fill one vacancy), James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools at Springfield; secretary, Thomas G. Rees, master Mechanic Arts high school, Boston; treasurer (reelected), Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, principal Dillaway school, Roxbury, and the following were added to the board of directors: William W. Andrew, superintendent of public schools at Salem, and Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, master trade school for girls, Boston.

Mr. Fish in Chair

Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, as presiding officer, opened the meeting with a brief description of the organization and purposes of the school peace league. There are now 35 state branches of the league, he said, including the Massachusetts branch which was formed in 1909. One of the most important objects of the league, said Mr. Fish, was to induce teachers to study the international peace movement and to make appropriate applications to their work in the schools.

Seated on the platform with the speakers were: Mrs. Charles H. Bond, first vice-president National Society D. A. R.; Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley, chairman educational committee Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Thomas M. Fitzpatrick, member state board of education; Dr. David S. Scannell and Michael H. Corcoran, members of the Boston school committee; Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston public schools; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary American School Peace League; William H. Baldwin, principal state normal school, Hyannis; J. Asbury Pitman, principal Salem high school; Miss Mabel Hill, Dana Hall school, Wellesley, and Allen P. Keith, superintendent of public schools, New Bedford.

TENNIS DATES FOR YALE GIVEN

NEW HAVEN—Western collegiate tennis teams will meet Yale at New Haven during the coming spring for the first time, according to the schedule of the Yale tennis team announced by Manager Gates.

Leland Stanford, University of Michigan and University of Pittsburgh, New Haven; 12, Dartmouth, New Haven; 14, University of Pittsburgh, New Haven; 15, Cornell, New Haven; 16, Amherst, Amherst, Mass.; 18, University of Michigan in New Haven; 20, Leland Stanford University at New Haven; 23, Harvard at New Haven; 27, Princeton at Princeton; 30, University of Pennsylvania at New Haven.

HARD PRACTISE FOR BOSTON MEN

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—With only two more days of practise on the local diamond, Manager Carrigan plans to send his Boston Americans through a hard practise session today. No work will be held tomorrow, so that the men will be given one of their hardest days of the spring training trip to date.

Manager Carrigan was in the line-up for the Yannigans in the practise game Friday and as usual his team won, this time by a score of 4 to 2. The batteing of Henrikson was the feature. Biedent, Garlow and Coumbe pitched for the winners with Foster, Mulrenan and Radloff in the box for the regulars.

BOYS' CLUBHOUSE FUND IS GROWING

Revised figures given out by the auditors for the committee conducting the \$100,000 fund for a new Roxbury Boys' Institute clubhouse show that \$34,219, or more than one third of the necessary amount, has been raised. Of this, \$2,180 was secured yesterday by the teams who are soliciting the funds.

The women workers who will assist the men met at the headquarters of the campaign committee at Intercolonial hall and organized. About 450 women will take an active part in the campaign, beginning Monday.

PENN TEAM PLANS TRIP TO BERMUDA

PHILADELPHIA—Arrangements for a series of matches in Bermuda have been completed by the management of the University of Pennsylvania cricket team.

The Pennsylvania team will sail from New York on June 17. Games will be played with the Hamilton Cricket Club, the Bermuda Garrison and the Somerset Country Club.

COUNCIL HEARING CONTINUED

The city council committee on fire hazards yesterday continued its hearing of advocates of the repeal of the building limits ordinance passed by the council in 1913 which will become operative May 1.

BOARD ORGANIZES AT HOLBROOK

HOLBROOK, Mass.—The park commissioners have organized with George White as chairman, James Windle secretary and Ralph B. Fraher treasurer.

THE LAST
"Special Price"
opportunity this season
Until March 31 inclusive for
**CLEANSING OR
DYEING BLACK!**
Remember Positively No More SPECIAL PRICES This Season
"There is a difference" in our work and that of other cleaners
We have the largest and brightest and cleanest Works in America
LEWANDOS
BOSTON SHOPS
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
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Parcels called for and delivered by our
own teams and motors
"You Can Rely on Lewando's"

food supply of the crossbill, its oddly shaped bill being specially designed for extracting seeds from hemlock cones. Whenever there is an abundant crop of cones, a large flight of crossbills may be looked for. There are two species of crossbills, the red or American crossbill and the white winged variety, the latter being the more common.

Small Birds Numerous

Of the small winter birds the pine siskin and common redpoll are probably the most numerous. There are two more species of redpoll found here, but they are not very common.

NEW YORK HAS FIRST ORPEN EXHIBIT

Nearly Score of Pictures by English Painter Seen to Bear Out His Reputation for Remarkable Versatility

VARIETY AT GALLERIES

NEW YORK—The range of the art of William Orpen is seen in a collection of 19 pictures which will be on view at Knoedler's for a few weeks. Mr. Orpen's work has not before been shown in New York. That he will be well liked here after these pictures have been seen by the public appears certain.

Mr. Orpen has been described as "romantic, satiric, literal and imaginative, bold and subtle." How such con-

the air, through which rise the illuminated skyscrapers, seems glowing with the sunset, was awarded the Hallgarten first prize. To emphasize the yellow glow the artist has painted the smoke clouds rising from the tugs in the river a vibrant blue. E. W. Redfield chooses to paint his city at night. In a great canvas he shows the expanse of the city with its lights bathed in the all enclosing atmosphere of night. In Mr. Lie's painting the feeling is one of the city's power, in Mr. Redfield's the city seems small and the night about it very wide and deep. Mr. De Haven has chosen a city square at night as the subject of a large canvas. There is some good color up among the trees and the detached figures are invested with a proper feeling of the picture appears certain.

A charming picture by Henry S. Hubbard of a piquant young woman in a crimson chair playing with a toy, "The



From "The Cretonne Boudoir," by Charles Bittenger

tradictory qualities can be combined in the work of one man can be understood after looking at his pictures. Here is an artist who is not merely a marine painter, a figure painter, a landscape painter, a decorative painter, but all of these and still more. In two of the pictures shown, "The Chinese Shawl" and the portrait of himself in silhouette against an orange background, is the artist perhaps most fully characterized. In the "Irish Volunteer," the figure also is in silhouette and the background is a solid blue. In the portrait in the mirror with the various colored cards and envelopes stuck around, the artist's sense of pattern is shown as well as his buoyant humor. There is a poetical strain in the soft gray tones of the Dublin bay picture, and in "The Wreck" there is in addition the whimsical touch of the child whose tiny boat is about to be engulfed in a huge wave. Apparently Mr. Orpen takes delight in inventing color harmonies and designs. He is interested in pigment for its own sake, and again he seems absorbed in action. This exhibition both from the standpoint of the maker and of the admirer of pictures is one of the most notable of the season.

At the National Academy of Design there is frequently an admiring group about Charles Bittenger's picture, "After Supper." Here a number of women, each gowned in a beautiful color, are disposed about the court yard of a shingled

Crimson Charger." The young woman is not in the least concerned with the fact that her picture is being painted, an artist who is not merely a marine painter, a figure painter, a landscape painter, a decorative painter, but all of these and still more. In two of the pictures shown, "The Chinese Shawl" and the portrait of himself in silhouette against an orange background, is the artist perhaps most fully characterized. In the "Irish Volunteer," the figure also is in silhouette and the background is a solid blue. In the portrait in the mirror with the various colored cards and envelopes stuck around, the artist's sense of pattern is shown as well as his buoyant humor. There is a poetical strain in the soft gray tones of the Dublin bay picture, and in "The Wreck" there is in addition the whimsical touch of the child whose tiny boat is about to be engulfed in a huge wave. Apparently Mr. Orpen takes delight in inventing color harmonies and designs. He is interested in pigment for its own sake, and again he seems absorbed in action. This exhibition both from the standpoint of the maker and of the admirer of pictures is one of the most notable of the season.

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Among the Women's Clubs of State

Mrs. Anna W. Priest, president of the Waltham Woman's Club, with the other officers of the club entertained the educational department of the state federation yesterday in the Waltham Universalist church at an educational conference. The addresses of the afternoon



MRS. ANNA W. PRIEST
President of Waltham Woman's Club

on the subject of moving pictures as a factor in the education of children were preceded by a general discussion led by Edward Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Boston. Arthur N. Burke, submaster of the Waltham high school, debated the educational value of moving pictures in teaching history, literature, geography and other subjects, and the Rev. Robert H. Pattison of Waltham discussed the subject in relation to its possibilities for moral instruction. A report of the recreation committee of the city was read by Orlando C. Davis, librarian. A social hour followed and refreshments were served.

The parliamentary law class of the Roslindale Community Club held its last meeting of the season on Wednesday at the home of Dr. Ruey Bartlett "events on South street. Pamphlets containing questions and answers, printed especially for the class, were distributed to each member. Mrs. Electa M. Sherman, instructor of the class, and Dr. Stevens were presented with cut flowers and a potted plant. The club is preparing for "President's Day" on April 3, under the direction of Mrs. Edward H. Packard and her assistants on the music committee.

Although the season at the Boston Opera House will close with tonight's performance, Hayrah W. L. Hubbard will continue his series of opera talks for several weeks to come. During the forthcoming week, he will present the following talks, with Floyd M. Baxter at the piano: "Louise" on Tuesday morning before the women of Dedham, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin; "Die Meistersinger" on Tuesday evening before the Woman's Club of Whitman; "The Jewels of the Madonna" on Friday evening before the Dedham Woman's Club, and "Haensel und Gretel" and "The Secret of Suzanne" on Saturday afternoon before the Concord Musical Club of Concord, N. H.

"American Art" was the subject at this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held with Mrs. E. C. Winslow. The subject was on "Painting, Architecture and Sculpture." Mrs. D. W. Eagles read an article on the restoration of Christ church. Mrs. C. S. Luitweiler took up "Sculpture," and Mrs. H. Miller read "The Cubist in Modern Art." Mrs. H. M. Chase read an article on "Painters and Their Work." Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Newhall. The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. C. H. Keeler, 35 Oak terrace.

An extra meeting of the Newtonville Woman's Guild was held Monday in the New church parlors, at which there were many guests, including the daughters of the club members. Kate Upon Clarke of New York lectured on "The Humor of Jane Austin," and music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Wingate of West Newton. Representatives from nearly all of the Newton clubs were present. At the home economics class Tuesday morning Fred H. Tucker spoke on the subject "Household Linen."

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting Wednesday. Current events were given by Mrs. William Flett. Miss Bacon of the General Federation of Women's Clubs explained the work of the federation and the endowment fund. Miss Lucille Adams was unable to give her readings and Miss Ruth Garland acceptably filled her place. Next Wednesday Mrs. C. G. Chick will give current events and Mrs. Edward Avis a lecture on "A Morning in Birdland" illustrated with the stereopticon.

This afternoon the Shakespeare Club of Newton Highlands meets at the home of Mrs. Gilbert, Woodward street. The program includes a musical and literary entertainment.

A current events meeting was held Tuesday by the Arlington Heights Study Club in the home of Mrs. H. H. Stinson, 12 Park circle, Arlington

Heights. Mrs. Edward N. Chase presided. Mrs. G. A. G. Wood gave a paper on "Child Labor." Mrs. True Worthy White, second vice-president, gave a talk on the "Minimum Wage." The program was in charge of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, chairman of the civics and current events committee. The study of "Japan" is to be resumed by the club on the afternoon of April 14, when "Japan Today" will be considered by the members, at the residence of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead at 206 Appleton street.

Members of the music committee of the Salem Woman's Club, Mrs. Rose L. Harris, chairman, Miss Elizabeth S. Osgood, Miss M. Florence Salisbury, Mrs. Blanch D. Woodward, presented Wednesday afternoon in Wesley church the spring musical. There was a large attendance, and the entertainment was given by the Alfred Holy Concert company, Alfred Holy, harpist; Karel Havlicek, violinist; George S. Dunham, organist, and Bernard Ferguson, baritone. The program comprised several classical selections.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester was entertained Monday at the home of Mrs. Emma Panavan, Malden. Mrs. Fanny Sturgis Payson, president in the chair. Harry W. Worley of Malden spoke on the political situation of China at the present time. The speaker declared that the political change had absolutely no effect on the social or religious conditions of the people.

At this week's meeting of the Waban Woman's Club, Pietro Isola, a resident of the village, delivered a lecture on "Old Art and New Tendencies." He spoke of French art, mentioning Poussin and Watteau and also told of the work of Gerisaut and many other artists of his time. Thursday afternoon "Children's Day" was observed in the Union church vestry, where scenes from "Mother Goose" were given.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday at the home of Mrs. Swift. "The Country Home," by John Galsworthy, was the work of the afternoon, in charge of Mrs. Sanford E. Thompson. Portions of the book were read and discussed. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Fred Hayward.

At the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem this afternoon Winthrop P. Tryon will speak on "Music and the Speaking Voice." Mrs. J. H. Lewis will be hostess.

After a fortnight interval, the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club resumed their regular weekly social meetings Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Charles G. Brockway at 27 Ashland street, Arlington Heights. A social program was enjoyed. During the afternoon refreshments were served by the hostess. Next week the regular monthly business meeting will be held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Frank Alton Noyes, 17 Paul Revere road.

The last musical-recital of the Lexington Musical Club is to be held Thursday in the home of Miss Tyler at 1 Percy road, Lexington, with the president, Mrs. Winsor M. Tyler, as hostess.

The last meeting of the Lexington Whatsoever Club took place Sunday at the Manse, the home of Mrs. George Edward Martin on Hancock street, Lexington. Miss Marjory Newell continued her talk on "The Divine Expression of a Girl's Life Toward Humanity." Miss Katherine Buck, president, presided at the piano. The club will meet in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church tomorrow afternoon, and next Friday will hold a sale in the church in aid of "home missions."

Mrs. William H. Converse of Park avenue, Malden, opened her residence Wednesday for the entertainment of the members of the social committee of the Women's Charity Club of Boston and vicinity, Mrs. Converse being the chair-

CLUB WOMEN TO CONVENE AT CHICAGO EARLY IN JUNE

Delegates to Biennial Convention of General Federation of Women's Clubs to Hold Council Meeting on Second Day of Gathering

CHICAGO—One of the most important features of the twelfth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will open its sessions June 9, will be the meeting of the council on the second day, June 10. Presidents of every club in the federation, state presidents, general federation state secretaries and officers of the departments of work constitute the council, and their deliberations will be more intimate than those of the greater organization.

The interests of the general federation will be brought before the council and opportunity for general discussion given.

June 12 is the first day set aside for department work, and it will be education day. The report of Mrs. O. Shepard Barum of California, national chairman of the department, will cover the educational work done by the clubs of all the state federations and also that done by special committees of that department on universal peace, political science, social hygiene and vocational guidance.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, principal of the Chicago public schools, will follow with the principal address, her topic being "Education in a Democracy." The

man of that committee. Mrs. Esther E. Boland, president of the club, was the guest of honor. At a business session plans were completed for the entertainment of the state federation officers at the Vendome, Thursday. Following the business meeting, Mrs. Maude Huntington Benjamin gave readings and Mrs. Bertha Mellish MacCormac rendered soprano solos.

Mrs. Albert L. Decatur was elected for a second term as president of the Old and New Club of Malden at its annual meeting held Tuesday. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. John O. Ammann and Mrs. John H. Hannan; recording secretary, Mrs. Stephen L. Palmer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ernest M. Dean; treasurer, Mrs. Edward C. Ball; auditor, Mrs. Ruth H. Wiggin.

When a committee of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club received word three days before their meeting Wednesday that the speaker for that meeting would not be able to attend, they promptly decided to give a minstrel show. The first rehearsal was under way within half an hour of the receipt of the speaker's letter. Wednesday afternoon the show was presented and the members were so pleased with the performance that they expect to repeat it in Memorial hall for the benefit of the boys' club fund later.

The annual meeting of the Tufts College Woman's Club was held Tuesday when Mrs. William J. Dennison was elected president and Miss Bella Knight vice-president. These are the only officers elected by the club.

Monday Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Charles R. Bicknell, assisted by Mrs. Ella Burnham, and plans were made for an entertainment in Esther hall April 13. A social hour with refreshments followed the business session.

The annual concert by the choral class of the Fortnightly Club of Winchester was given in the town hall Monday evening under the direction of J. Albert Baumgartner, with Mrs. Faye Hoyt LeFavour as accompanist. The class was assisted by Karel Havlicek, violinist. Solos were given by Mrs. Alice M. Whitney and Mrs. Ida H. Tufts.

Mrs. Arthur V. Harper President of Monday Club of East Weymouth



MRS. ARTHUR V. HARPER
President of Monday Club of East Weymouth

cluded music by the Merchants orchestra. A social hour was held, during which refreshments were served. Mrs. H. C. Newman being hostess. She was assisted by Miss Margaret Beals, Miss Catherine Hanley, Miss Edith Hollis, Miss Florence Pray, Mrs. Chester Hallinan, Miss Lilian Curtis, Mrs. George W. Perry, Mrs. Robert Steele, Miss Hannah Ripley, Miss Blanche Bates, Mrs. Lawrence Drew and Mrs. Carleton Brown.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield has a unique program at Monday evening's meeting, with Mrs. George L. Oliver of Salem street. One of the leading magazines of the day was taken and Mrs. Martha F. Blanchard and Mrs. Myra E. Knight gave stories, poems and reviews of leading types of current literature. Mrs. Joseph Horton, a new member of the club, was the soloist. Mrs. Samuel T. Parker of 200 Lowell street will be the hostess on April 6.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Reading, Melrose and Stoneham, held its march meeting with Mrs. Herbert Cooley of Nowell road, Melrose Highlands, on Monday. The speaker was Miss Marion Howard Brazier, and she gave a talk on "The Thirteen Original Colonies." Photographs and prints were used in the way of illustration.

Speaking from personal experience Mrs. Bessie R. Buxton entertained the Upland Woman's Club for over an hour, on Thursday, with her story of Ireland, its people, scenic beauties and points of interest. Miss Mollie G. Ward sang Irish folk songs and ballads. During the social part of the meeting, Mrs. Effie L. Case, Mrs. Mary A. Gowin, Mrs. Anna B. Eaton, Mrs. Annie B. Turner and Mrs. Lucie E. Hayward had charge.

Members of the Reading Woman's Club took part Friday in the annual dramatic entertainment by home talent, given under the direction of Mrs. Mabel H. Brown, Mrs. Fannie H. Bancroft, Mrs. Grace L. Marston, Mrs. Grace S. Dane, Mrs. Frances M. Mansfield and Mrs. Elvyn L. Prentiss. It was an Irish fairy play, "The Twig of Thorn." At the opening of the club meeting, Mrs. Lelia C. Pennock, first vice-president of the state federation, gave a resume of measures before the Massachusetts Legislature which are of special interest to women, including milk supplies, forest conservation, child labor and pure food.

Over 300 members of the Kosmos Woman's Club and gentlemen attended the annual guest night in Flanley hall, Wakefield, on Thursday evening. The hostesses were Mrs. Edith M. Montague, Mrs. Mary K. Hall, Mrs. Elsie M. Shaw, Mrs. Etta F. Tingley, Mrs. Annie P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Florence L. Bean, Mrs. Edith C. Howe, Mrs. Carrie W. Wiley, Mrs. Eva G. Ripley, Mrs. Carrie M. Rich, Mrs. Margaret M. Goodale, Mrs. Minnie R. Sopher, Mrs. Emily F. Howes, Miss Isabel G. Flint, Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury, Mrs. Ruth G. Fiske, Miss Bertha Taylor, Mrs. Nettie E. Moardman, and Mrs. Helen W. Learoyd. The entertainment program

of that committee. Mrs. Esther E. Boland, president of the club, was the guest of honor. At a business session plans were completed for the entertainment of the state federation officers at the Vendome, Thursday. Following the business meeting, Mrs. Maude Huntington Benjamin gave readings and Mrs. Bertha Mellish MacCormac rendered soprano solos.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Boit entertained members of the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield at her Chestnut street mansion on Tuesday afternoon. The club had a roll call, to which every member responded with a quotation or story, and Mrs. Stillman A. Greenleaf gave a resume of the current events of the week, with special reference to the Mexican situation and Irish home rule. On Tuesday of next week Mrs. C. H. Stearns of Prospect street is to be the hostess and Mrs. Rowland B. French will have charge of a book review program.

Monday Club of East Weymouth, of which Mrs. Arthur V. Harper is president, held its annual children's day in the Masonic temple, Monday afternoon. About 300 persons were present, in addition to many members of the club. There was an entertainment which in

story-writer and editor. George E. Day, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., gave a summary of the career of Poe, and recited.

Mrs. Charles W. Thurston gave a recital of her experience in the "Latin quarter" before members of the Coenonia Club of Somerville last Saturday. After the lecture the hostess, Mrs. Howard H. Davenport, assisted by Miss Martha Hale, Mrs. Amherst Frazer, Miss Helen Lyon and Miss Helen Barker, served refreshments.

Miss Grace S. White read the story of "The Father," by D. J. Orson, the Norwegian author, at this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Wakefield, and Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner discussed current events. Mrs. Selden W. Tyler of Park avenue was the hostess.

Mrs. Maude S. Hibbs' literature committee chose Eugene Field as the author for consideration at the Stoneham Woman's Club's annual home afternoon on Tuesday, at which all of the program was contributed by club talent. Miss Alice Robinson gave a sketch of the author and Mrs. Eugene Goudy gave readings from his works. The musical program was made up of solos by Mrs. Ada Briggs Webber and quartet selections by Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Nellie K. Patch, Mrs. Adelaide W. Lister and Miss Maude Read.

The Woman's Club of Quincy met in the clubhouse on Goffe street, Tuesday afternoon. The program was in charge of Miss Edith Randall, chairman of the entertainment committee. The subject of the meeting was "Hobbies" and the members were allowed time in which to tell what their special hobbies were. Among the speakers were Mrs. Arthur D. Roper, Mrs. Frederick H. Bishop, Mrs. John D. Mackay, Mrs. William E. Alden, Mrs. Willard E. Dow, Mrs. Stanley Bone, Mrs. Edward B. Marsh, Miss Esther Sidelinger and Mrs. Harriet Whitaker.

Waban Woman's Club listened to Pietro Isola, a resident of Waban, who once more favored the members with an illustrated lecture last Monday afternoon in Waban hall. His subject, "Old Art and New Tendencies," was represented by a talk on French art accompanied by stereopticon views. The club celebrated its annual "Children's Day" on Thursday in the Union church vestry. A prologue by Dean Arnold opened the entertainment followed by a "Mother Goose" opening chorus, both arranged by Mrs. Earle Parker. Under the direction of Mrs. Banton and Miss Gould the "Old Woman in the Shoe," the "Tinker's

Chorus" and "Little Red Riding Hood" were acted. Several tableaux from familiar "Mother Goose" songs were given with attractive scenery and costumes arranged by Mrs. Adler and Mrs. Greeley. All were accompanied by appropriate songs sung by Mrs. Sawyer. The curtain rose upon a toy shop and a fairy dancing soon awakened the dolls and they also gave some dances, this part having been planned by Mrs. Conway and Mrs. Davis assisted by Mrs. Bessie Mendelsohn's "Spring Song" was then danced by Catherine Burnett.

The Sunday "at home" of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, tomorrow, will be held at the parade headquarters, 587 Boylston street.

(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

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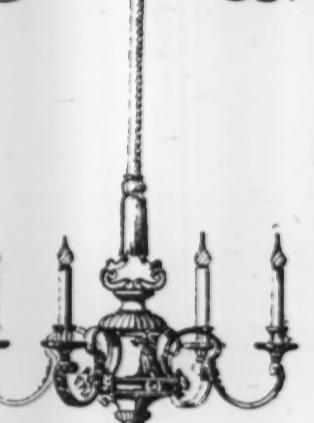
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MODERN SUGAR HOUSE IS NOW A FACTORY AND NOT A CAMP

Evaporator, With Compartments for Different Stages of Syrup's Refining, Has Greatly Simplified Process—Hill-Side Tank Furnishes Steady Flow of Sap

I have just had my first taste of real winter in the country. Real winter, I say, though for two days of vigorous activity in the open air an overcoat was more than I could carry, and each noon tide made even a sweater superfluous. Still, there were skis; there was coasting; there were long tramps up the slopes of Monadnock through the white-carpeted forests of birch, beech, and pine; and there was the hospitable farmhouse, warm and comfortable of evenings, gay with the comings and goings, the chatter and the harmless pranks, of a dozen or more winter-loving visitors from town. All this, I bargained for, for the farmhouse was after all an inn. The surprise, the gratuity, the thing I never counted on, was the maple sugar.

For in these March days when the sun again is swinging high, when noon finds the eaves of the farmhouse dripping, and from early forenoon to sundown the forest carpet is moist and sticky to the tread—when almost everything seems ready to thaw, or already thawing—the fine old sugar maples thaw, too. Sap starts, buckets go out, sugar house routes from its long idleness, and new maple sugar begins to be something more than a memory or a grocer's sign.

It became a pleasant reality to me on the afternoon of the second day of my sojourn. Opportunely, too, for I had been tramping over the shoulder of the mountain all the forenoon, and was well ready for less active pursuits. So I was one of the first to respond when the invitation was passed about for the "city folks" to visit the sugar house. Visions of a big black pan full of sizzling sweetness "danced in my head," like the visions of the sugar plums in "The Night Before Christmas"; and all that I had ever heard about sugar houses prepared me for a shaggy hut, half open to the weather, or at most a log cabin. Yet the sugar house was actually a very trim little frame building, with a perfectly tight roof of shingles, new, well-set windows, and doors that swung smoothly and latched accurately. The whole aspect of the little building was that of a factory. For all I could see at first glance, it might have been the laundry.

Inside the Sugar House

"Come right in and help yourself to a plate." It was young Mrs. Farmer who called out to me. She had a saucier of liquid amber and seemed to be stirring it a good deal as I have seen my wife beat eggs with a fork. I took a plate, which one of Mr. Farmer's men had just filled with fresh snow, carefully patted to smoothness, and approached Mrs. Farmer.

"Oh, this is going to be maple cream, with nuts in it," she said, in response to my question. "But that"—pointing into the only black pan in the whole place, where several gallons of maple syrup bubbled lazily over a slow fire—"is going to be maple sugar pretty soon. Hold up your plate and have some before it gets too thick."

Farmer himself, who presided over the pan with a long-handled spoon, ladled out a bit of the syrup, spilling it dexterously so that each drop immediately spread and chilled itself into a thin yellow-brown film. I did not need to have a fork thrust into my hand to realize that each glaze of sweetness was a delectable morsel. I ate; replenished; ate again. And as I ate I walked about, asking questions. The senior Farmer was my best informant. He took me up and down beside what looked like a series of eight or ten set tubs, except that they were made of metal and had hinged metal covers.

"This thing here is the evaporator," he said, lifting the lid of the first "tub" and disclosing a steaming, bubbling liquid of no particular color, yet covered in places with a scum that was like thick yellow cream. "We let the sap in at this end and as soon as it boils the impurities rise and have to be skimmed off, like this"—reaching in with a scoop of wire netting, like half of a corn-popper, and deftly taking off the scum by pushing the skimmer from front to back of the "tub," in each one of several little alleys, or divisions formed by strips of metal—"and these metal strips here are cut through first on one end and then on the other, so that the sap keeps flowing forward and back through these divisions, as it gradually moves along toward the farther end of the machine. We keep it boiling all the time, as you can see; and by the time it gets down to this end"—he led me along to the last "tub" and raised the lid—"it looks kind of brown, or golden, some call it; and it is this syrup."

Evaporator at Work

"You can draw it off into bottles through that spigot, can't you?" I ventured, noticing a kind of faucet near the lower edge of the last "tub."

"I suppose we could," Mr. Farmer allowed, "but what we do is to draw it off into a kind of a tank, like that one in the corner there, and let it settle. When the settling is out we boil the syrup over again in a separate pan, so as to get it thick enough for market. Or we can keep it boiling a little longer and make sugar cakes. It's all in the temperature. Boil it to a certain heat and it will be sugar as soon as you let it cool."

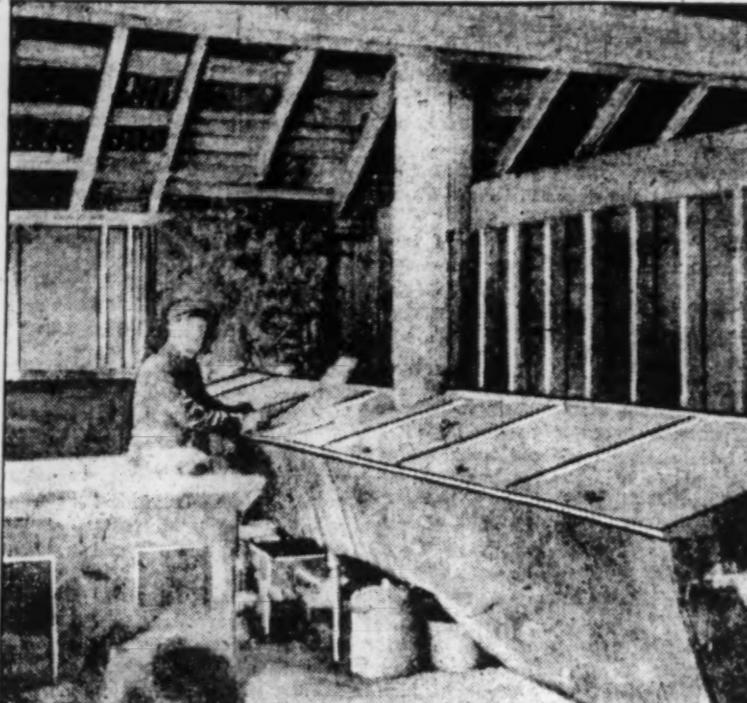
Other visitors came in just then and while they were helping themselves to plates and being served to sugar drippings the little house took on much the atmosphere of an informal "at home"; for neighbors were there, as well as city folk, and everybody was very sweet and sociable. Farmer Sr. obligingly

CHANGE IN ROUTE OF CARS SUNDAY

Beginning at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and continuing late in the afternoon all inbound Park street subway cars will be diverted at the corner of Berkeley and Boylston streets and run through Berkeley and Tremont streets and the subway to Park street.

This is made necessary by work on the tracks at Boylston and Arlington streets. There will be no change of the route in the outbound cars.

WHERE MUCH OF WORK IS DONE



Inside sugar house, showing evaporator where sap is boiled into syrup

DRY DOCK EXPERT AT PEARL HARBOR FROM BROOKLYN

HONOLULU—Civil Engineer Frederick R. Harris, U. S. N., who finally solved the complicated problems of construction on the Brooklyn navy yard dry dock, has been named for the second time on a special board that is to consider changes to the Pearl Harbor ship basin.

Mr. Harris was here last year as a member of the Gaylord board that investigated the local dock, the Star-Bulletin says.

It is admitted, however, that conditions here are different from those at the Brooklyn dock, and an entirely new method of procedure will be necessary.

HAITI PAYS INTEREST

WASHINGTON—The state department is apprised that the Haitian government has paid the defaulted interest for February on its National railroad bonds with the addition of the interest to March 24.

NATIVE SONS TO CHARTER BOATS

SAN FRANCISCO—The local parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West have joined with the parlors of Alameda county in arranging for a journey to Los Angeles to attend the thirty-seventh annual session of the grand parlor, N. S. G. W., which convenes in the southern metropolis on Monday morning, April 20. The turbiners Yale and Harvard have been chartered to take the bay country delegates and their families to Los Angeles.

It is expected that 150 delegates will represent San Francisco and Alameda county in the grand parlor meetings, the Examiner says. There are 195 subordinate parlors in the state, with a membership of 21,750. The grand parlor usually has an attendance of more than 400 delegates.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page twelve)

ston street, Mrs. George Nasmyth will be one of the speakers and there will be music and an informal social. Meetings will be held as usual tonight in ward 10, at 116 Huntington avenue, and on Monday night in ward 12 at 704 Tremont street. Large meetings were held this week by the Players' League and the Writers' League connected with the association. The Players' had Raymond Hitchcock, Viola Dana, Florence Nash, Gladys Fairbanks, and Charlotte Greenwood, among others. George Creel of Denver, associate of Judge Lindsey in his work, addressed the writers. At the annual meeting of the association, celebrated by a luncheon of 150 covers, there was enthusiasm over the reports of the year's work. The suffrage victory in the House on Thursday by a vote of 109 to 39 in favor of the constitutional amendment, was celebrated at parade headquarters that evening with music and speaking.

At the meeting on Saturday last of the Woman's Book Review Club, members of St. Mark's Episcopal church choir assisted by Miss Bettina Neilson, soprano soloist, sang the following selections from Van Bree's "St. Cecilia's Day": "Breath Within this Quiet Vale," "Frascati" solo by Miss Neilson; "Youth and Love" and "Give Way to Pleasure" with soprano obligato by Miss Neilson. Miss Lilian F. Chandler read a paper.

Many persons attended the annual dramatics of the Arlington Woman's Club last evening in the new Arlington Robbins Memorial town hall, when 12 members presented W. S. Gilbert's three-act comedy, entitled "Engaged." The production has been coached by Frank E. Fowle of Malden. The cast included Mrs. George Yale, Mrs. Winthrop Pattee, Miss Grace Dennett, Mrs. Orville Story, Mrs. Edward N. Lacey, Mrs. Charles H. Hoxie, Mrs. T. P. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Curtis Waterman, Mrs. O. S. Good and Mrs. Harold Frost. Music was furnished between the acts and before and after the play by an orchestra, with Grace Marshall, pianist. The production was staged under the direction of the dramatic committee, Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, chairman; Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer, Mrs. Albert H. Goodwin, Mrs. D. Thomas Percy and Mrs. Ralph J. Kirby. Children's day will be observed in the town hall next Thursday, when Miss Bee Mayes (floating cloud) will give Indian stories, songs and legends.

Gentlemen's night was observed by the Plymouth Reading Club of Malden at the residence of Mrs. George M. Chisholm, Plymouth road, Monday evening. Members and guests were entertained with piano and vocal selections by Miss Helen Berquist, vocal selections by Miss Mabel Porter and readings by Mrs. David Glidden. A feature of the evening was a burlesque in charge of Miss Laura E. Wilson.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. George S. Mansfield of Glenwood street. Papers on "Hendrick Hudson" were given by Mrs. Maria T. Shute, "First English Settlements" by Mrs. George W. Bunnell, and "The West Indies" by Miss Maud Norris. A collation served by the hostess followed.

Under the direction of Minute Men chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a new junior society to be known as the Society of the Children of the American Revolution was formed recently at the historic Royall House in Medford with a membership of 29 boys and girls. Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, state director, declared the society formally organized and presented the president, Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland, who is regent of Minute Men chapter, as presiding officer of the afternoon.

Home day of the Friday Club of Everett, in charge of the arts and literature committee, was observed at the meeting on March 20. A drama entitled "Penelope's Affinity" was given with the following in the cast: Mrs. Lillian W. Carter, Mrs. E. K. Thore, Mrs. E. Cora Pratt, Miss Clara A. Kyle, Mrs. Ida L. Lennox, Mrs. Katie E. Irish, Mrs. Lizzie Laskin, Mrs. Ada B. Bruce, Mrs. Nellie Skinner, Mrs. Hattie E. Hunt, Mrs. Clara E. Currier, Mrs. Ethel S. Lea, Mrs. Jennie M. Spencer and Mrs. Sadie R. Perry. The accompanist was Mrs. Ethel S. Lea.

A musical is to be held by the Arlington Musical Club in the home of Mrs. Charles A. Dennett on Massachusetts avenue, Arlington, next Wednesday.

An "old-time social" was held last evening in the vestry of the Park Avenue Congregational church at Arlington Heights, under the direction of the Friday Social Club of that town. The evening opened with a supper served by

the Woman's Guild, after which a musical program was rendered. Mandolin selections were given by Mr. Paul M. White, and Mrs. John Lovett sang several soprano solos. Miss Virginia Millbury contributed a group of songs.

During the week, welfare socials have been held by number of ladies of the Maynard Woman's Club in aid of the endowment fund of the state federation. Among those who conducted socials were Mrs. M. E. Janelle, Mrs. Francis S. Brick and Mrs. A. T. Haynes. Last Friday the members of the executive board were entertained by Mrs. Alfred T. Haynes in her home on Brooks street.

The last fortnightly meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington takes place in the home of Mrs. Edward P. Nichols at 21 Oak street, East Lexington, Monday afternoon, when selected readings will be given by the club ladies.

Ladies of the Lexington Tourist Club Monday held their closing literary meeting in the home of Mrs. Charles C. Doe at 10 Adams street, Lexington. The first half-hour was taken up with a current events talk by Mrs. George Walter Spaulding, who spoke on "The Immigration Question." Mrs. Abram C. Washburn finished her review of Emerson's essays, taking up "Faith," "Friendship" and "Prudence." The annual business meeting and election of officers will be held Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Woodward on Clarke street.

Mrs. Marian Titus Hayford was the speaker at the twelfth regular meeting of the West Concord Woman's Club yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction. She spoke on "Social Service and the Immigrant," following a short business meeting, at which the president, Mrs. Lillian S. Jones, presided. The afternoon's program was in charge of the social service committee.

Anna K. Richardson is to speak at the next meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town on Thursday afternoon.

The next fortnightly musical of the Concord Musical Club takes place Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Hugh F. Leith at 64 Main street, Concord, when a program of Grieg compositions will be presented by the members. At the meeting last week with Miss Rosamond Porter on Wood street, the program included numbers by Miss Eaton, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Louise A. Morrison, Katherine Little, Martha Simmons, Sarah Leavitt, Elizabeth Smart, Alice Purdy, Agnes Patten, Beatrix Titcomb, Mabel Hale, Helen Chamberlain and Mrs. B. F. Sargent.

Mrs. Anna M. Tillingshaw, state president of the Women's Progressive Clubs, was the hostess at the regular meeting of the Beverly Progressive Club, at her home, last evening. Margaret Echelberry, president, presided. A reception to new members followed the business session.

Members of the Littleton Woman's Club gathered in the vestry of the Unitarian church in that town last Monday for the fifth in their series of current events meetings. The Rev. Oliver J. Fairfield, pastor of the church, was in charge, and besides him those who took part in the discussion included Miss Julie S. Conant, Mrs. Fannie P. Woodbury, Mrs. Augusta W. Esten, Mrs. Maude C. Caulkins and Mrs. Helen P. Whitcomb. During the business session the

\$2,000,000 FUND FOR WELLESLEY IS LATEST PLAN

Double the Sum Originally Proposed for Rebuilding of College Hall May Be Raised as Result of Voluntary Gifts

SALES ALSO PROPOSED

Erection of a large tent for the sale of food at commencement and distribution of the sandstone cornerpieces of the library and bricks from the old College hall now in ruins at Wellesley, with many other plans for raising a fund to replace the burned structure, were proposed at the meeting of alumni at the home of Mrs. Robert Dodge, Bay State road, yesterday.

Mrs. Candace Stimson of New York, chairman of the endowment fund, brought word from Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of the College, that voluntary contributions are coming in so abundantly that organized efforts on the part of the alumni are unnecessary. The Rev. George Horr of the board of trustees, however, urged that the endowment fund be increased to \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 from the million that is now being sought so as to insure the \$500,000 that he estimates as the lowest figure for a new administration building.

Dr. Horr called attention to the criticisms of the trustees on insufficient insurance for the burned building, remarking that it was insured for over \$500,000 all it would carry. He says he hopes the one-story temporary structure that is to be finished for occupancy by May 1, if possible, to be used for two years until the new college building is erected, and for which ground was broken Thursday, will be demolished when its purpose is fulfilled.

A "fire extra" of the College News is to be issued next week for distribution throughout the country.

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NEW YORK NEWARK CHICAGO

followed by a general discussion. The last of the course of opera talks by Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company was given on Thursday, when a large audience listened to Mr. Hubbard's rendering of "Lohengrin." The musical illustrations by Floyd M. Baxter added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Friday was open meeting day with the household economics department. The club members and those on the waiting list were invited to hear the lecture by Mrs. Margaret Stannard of Boston on "Household Management."

MEMPHIS PLANS HOUSE FOR LINKS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A plan for providing golfing quarters and a caddyhouse at the Overton park links, out of the bandstand situated just west of No. green, is under consideration by Park Commissioner Willingham. The plan is to move the bandstand from its present site and re-fit it into suitable quarters, the News Scimitar says.

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The Reason Why Vapor-Vacuum Heating

Kribbel System

Week's Review of American Events

President Wilson has come to his first encounter with opposition within his party in the contest over the repeal of the provision of free tolls for American coastwise shipping in the Panama canal. That the demand he made upon Congress for the repeal in his brief message of March 7 will be met is indicated in the votes of Friday on the preliminary questions; the adoption of a rule limiting the debate on the bill and the previous question on this motion. The previous question was carried by a vote of 207 to 176 and the special rule was adopted by a vote of 200 to 172. The vote on the rule had been accepted as the test of the repeal strength. The defenders of the exemption as it stands had thrown their strength against the proposed rule in a debate of great vigor and their defeat is taken as showing that the House is with the President. The Senate has the matter in its orders separately from the House and a test there is expected at an early day. The House, upon the adoption of the rule, began the 20-hour debate upon the repeal bill and it is assumed that the administration will at least lose no ground in the discussion of the measure itself.

Party Division Shows Old Democratic Differences

In the debate on the rule limiting the length of debate on the tolls reveal the differences within the Democratic party which have been well subdued through the first year of the Wilson administration made themselves evident. Speaker Clark's course was a particular indication of the survival of the division which was overcome through Mr. Bryan's leadership at the Baltimore convention of 1912. He took outright stand against the rule and, while he made prominent the reason that he was opposed to "gag" rules at all times, it was recognized that behind it was the more potent reason, his opposition to the repeal. Mr. Underwood, the leader, also opposed the President's wish and Mr. Kitchin, the prospective leader, to succeed Mr. Underwood, avoided a record by having himself recorded as "present."

The defeat of the President on this issue would have possibilities of far-reaching results, both politically and internationally. While the repeal is opposed by men in the party who are personally loyal to the President, the effect of refusal to grant the direct request for the passage of the bill would be to give strength to the following of Speaker Clark, who is commonly believed to be cherishing ambitions to the presidency. Internationally, the continuance of the exemption of American shipping from tolls would be, it is contended, to keep alive the issue between Great Britain and the United States, to bring the two governments to a direct difference and to strain relations. In the light of the test votes, it may be predicted that the tolls affair will take its place among political episodes and possible but avoided differences between nations that are friendly.

Mexican Battle of Uncertain Outcome

For a week there has been a revival of real warfare in Mexico, with a battle, or a series of engagements, about Torreon, with that fortified town as the object of the Constitutionalists attack and the Federal defense. Contradictory reports give evidence chiefly to the thoroughness of the censorship. At the end of the week, the probability develops that General Villa has succeeded in carrying the outside defense and has some basis for a protection that he will be in Torreon by Sunday. Just the reverse has been stated in reports that came through Federal hands.

The capture of Torreon is set out as of great tactical advantage. It is well known that the north of Mexico City and the forces opposing General Huerta are much nearer the capital in other directions, as for example at Tampico, but the city now under attack is the key to the railroad approach to Mexico City, and it is assumed that advance will be made easier by the capture of the last of the northern cities held by the Federals. So far as appears General Huerta is not disconcerted by the advance of the Constitutionalists and is holding grimly to the determination to hold Mexico City against the forces of Carranza and Villa.

For the moment discussion as to the course of other governments is suspended and interest turns to the conflict in arms.

Chicago Likely to Add a Great Station

Agreement on plans for a passenger station at Chicago that will take its place as one of the great railway depots of the world has been advanced to a point which is regarded as conclusive, although the city ordinance has yet to be formally passed by the city council and take the risk of a veto by Mayor Harrison, who has been standing stoutly for the city getting a larger benefit than the terms of the measure now provide. There has been long parleying between the city council and the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the proposed plans have been stoutly opposed by the city planning board. The one now reached is understood to meet the objections, and have the approval of these parties to the discussion. What will be accomplished, if the project prevails, is the removal of the oldest and least desirable of the main stations of the city, the so-called "Union station," which is used by the Pennsylvania and allied lines, or to be exact, the Panhandle, the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Alton. In its place will come a building that will cost \$8,000,000, a million more than the Pennsylvania station in New York and two million more than that in Washington. The waiting room

will be smaller only than those of Washington and Leipzig. The total outlay will be \$65,000,000.

Only the railroads that have used the Alton station will enter the new one. Chicago does not expect ever to bring her railroads to one terminal. Each of the several groups has moved into ample and more magnificent houses, and the addition of the Pennsylvania's costly depot only makes more certain that they will remain by themselves. Six great stations accommodate the 22 railroads and their many divisions, the Northwestern in its splendid modern sta-

PETERBOROUGH TRAINS PUPILS IN MUSIC AND KINDRED ARTS

Institution Established Some Years Ago to Meet Demands of Culture in Canadian City—Student Orchestra a Benefit

GREAT SINGERS HEARD

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Music in Peterborough has kept pace with its growing population until at present there are several musical organizations in the city. Foremost among these is the Peterborough Conservatory of Music, of which Rupert Gliddon is musical director. This institution, founded in 1905, was established to meet the demand for thorough training in music and the kindred arts, and is conducted on the lines of leading German schools of music. Its management has consistently aimed to maintain the greatest degree of excellence and practical efficiency in every department.

The Students Orchestra of about 40 players and the Children's Orchestra of 25 players are branches of the school which are of great interest. Since only works of high standards are studied the experience gained from membership in them is considered valuable. Monthly twilight recitals are given by the Students Orchestra, and several times a year public programs are carried out in conjunction with prominent soloists. Pupils in the playing of wind instruments have the privilege of playing in the local fifty-seventh regimental band, since the teacher of this branch is Bandmaster Gliddon. The Conservatory Madrigal Club was one of the two choral societies from Peterborough to take part in the Earl Grey musical and dramatic competition in 1910.

St. George's Choral Society, organized about three years ago, studies each year some great work, and presents it to the public. Last year, under the direction of R. J. Devey, it presented "The Messiah," and this spring "Judas Macabeus." This

will be smaller only than those of Washington and Leipzig. The total outlay will be \$65,000,000.

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depot only makes more certain that they will remain by themselves. Six great stations accommodate the 22 railroads and their many divisions, the Northwestern in its splendid modern sta-

tion being the only system to be a sole tenant. Any project that would unite all of them would require such a rearrangement and such taking of valuable territory as to be manifestly out of the question. And it is not apparent that the city wants the number of terminals made less.

Pan-American Conference to Be Important One

The fifth Pan-American conference, which is planned to be held in Santiago, Chile, in November, two months later

than at first arranged, is promised in

relation to delinquents now marked in

various parts of the United States, if it

may not yet be said to be universal in

this country. It is based on the thought

of the individual as deserving to be

built up instead of set aside, humane as

to the offender against laws and prudential as to the public, which is to gain

by his instead of to be burdened. What

particularly marks the new court in this

city is the classification of boys at a re-

sponsible age for its sole object of care

and correction.

Limit May Be Set On National Roads.

The passage of the Shackleford bill ap-

propriating \$25,000,000 for roads by the

House of Representatives at Washington,

which has been widely commented upon

as committing the national government to

a new project, has met with opposition in

the Senate, where it is proposed to re-

duce the amount for the first year to

a fifth of that sum, and is reported to

have come under question at the White

House as possibly not guarded against

the spending of some part of the sum for

repairs, the President holding that it

should be entirely for construction. The

bill has yet to be reported to the Sena-

tate and when it appears will bear the

stamp of the President's approval.

Pan-American conferences are not of

recent origin. They are nearly as ven-

erable as the Monroe doctrine, for it was

just after the promulgation of the policy

of guarding American territory from

European acquisition that the United

States was asked by Mexico and Colom-

bia to send commissioners to a congress

to be held at Panama in 1823, and Henry

Clay, the secretary of state, in accept-

ing the invitation expressed the hope that the congress might lead to the formation of a league of American republics.

This congress, before the commissioner from

the United States reached it, had formulated a

treaty of "union, league and perpetual

confederation between Colombia, Guate-

mala, Mexico and Peru, but it failed of

ratification and the work came to nought.

The half century following brought a long line of attempted and

generally fruitless gatherings of a vary-

ing number of the countries until Secre-

tary Blaine, with the authority of Con-

gress, called a general conference which

assembled in Washington in October,

1889, and continued in session until the

following April.

This is what is now counted the first

Pan-American conference. The second

was held in Mexico City on October,

1901, to January, 1902, out of which

came the International Bureau of Ameri-

cans. The third, held at Rio

Janeiro, in the summer of 1906, was

addressed by Secretary Elihu Root; he

was not, however, one of its members.

The fourth, at Buenos Aires in July-

August, 1910, renamed the bureau "The

Bureau of Pan-American Union." Sub-

stantial results have sprung from these

gatherings, although no one of them

may be claimed to have risen to the

value that was hoped. The one now in

prospect has the advantageous ground

of the experience of the others. The

need of cooperation to the gain of the

republics in commercial and political

benefit has not been more apparent at

any time.

Ousting the Standard

Round Court House

After nearly a year of consideration

in official and judicial places, during

which the public interest has relaxed

from the intensity that first greeted

the plan, the design of Guy C. Lowell

for New York's court house has met with

the approval of the experts appointed

by the justices. Some modifications

have been made, but they seem to be in

the minor features, leaving the bold de-

parture from rectangular into circular

form unreduced. New York now appears

to be assured a round court house, most

like the Roman coliseum of all famous

buildings in its outward appearance, but

having for its starting point a considera-

tion of the convenience of the public

and the courts. A point for the round

building is its smaller cost, but this is

not the controlling one in a building

upon which fully \$10,000,000 is to be

spent. It occupies 120,000 square feet

of land and is to stand in the center of

an ultimate group of public buildings,

the others of which Mr. Lowell would

favor having rectangular. It will be

considerably larger than the coliseum at

West and South, while the eastern tourna-

ments are by no means less promising.

America, moreover, is to be the field

for the contest for the Davis cup, the

world's championship lawn tennis trophy,

which it has not been for a series of

years. The prospect is that England, Ger-

many, France and Australia will cer-

tainly enter the lists for this distinction.

TOWN OF MARBLE SHOWS ADVANCE

Place in Colorado Rockies Where
White Stone Is Quarried for
Lincoln Memorial Has More
Than Thousand People

GROWS IN THREE YEARS

MARBLE, Colo.—Within three years this town has grown to a population of 1200, and the business of quarrying white marble, some of which material is to be used in the construction of the Lincoln memorial monument, to be built by act of Congress on the shore of the Potomac river, is said to be on a good basis after the expenditure of \$4,000,000 in its development.

For many years this deposit of marble

many quarries. When the matter of selection of marble for the memorial was under consideration, Prof. William H. Taft, who was then chairman of the Lincoln memorial commission, expressed himself as follows: "I am very certain Colorado marble is far away and the most beautiful marble that was presented to us for the Lincoln memorial. The artistic idea in the Lincoln memorial is that of a shrine of classic beauty and purity. Nothing will carry this idea so satisfactorily in the outward appearance of the memorial as the limpid purity and whiteness of the material of which it is to be constructed. No one, whether layman or professional architect or expert stonemason, can look at the samples of the various marbles which were proposed to us and be for the slightest moment in doubt as to that marble which is whitest and purest and best adapted to the purpose."

The architect of the Lincoln memorial,

proved machinery. This mill is connected with the quarries by a standard gauge electric line. The water of Crystal creek and its tributaries is utilized in generating 2000 horsepower from two power houses for operating the mill, quarries and electric railroad and for lighting purposes. In addition to this method of developing power a steam plant of 1050 horsepower has been completed so that the total horsepower available is 3150.

In addition to the contract for the Lincoln memorial this marble has been used on the exterior of the postoffice in Denver; the Municipal building, New York city; the court house, Omaha; the Chicago Telephone building; court house in Youngstown, O.; Colorado State Museum, and the court house in Cleveland, O.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SPRING FASHIONS

When Mistress Spring shall come to town, we'll note with pleasure that She wears a pretty grass-green gown, With flowers in her hat.



MAYBE

When the horse has disappeared, mayhap, Eclipsed by the "machine," The farmers may then grow cane whose sap Will do for the gasoline.



HIGH PRICED

Yes, autos may be cheap some day. The makers tell us so, But come what will airships must still Be going up you know.



BARGAINS

Mrs. A.—I notice that there are a number of men at our rummage sale this afternoon.

Mrs. B.—Yes, they are interested in the cast-off automobiles our friends have contributed. One of the men has just bought one of our bargain-counter cars for \$19.80.



NOT DANGEROUS

"So you have been out to the zoological park? Anything new out there?" "Yes, lots of fresh dandie-lions all along the hill-sides."



It is generally conceded that when we have fine "sand-papered" highways leading from the eastern and northern cities to Florida, the man who would be permitted to maintain a tollgate on any one of them during the winter season would belong to the "get-rich-quick" class.

(Photo by Charles S. Price, Denver)

Plant on top of high mountain—Deposit visible on surface

has been known of, but its inaccessibility retarded its development. The deposit is located in the wildest section of the Rocky mountain region in Colorado, in the Gunnison natural forest reserve, in Gunnison county, on the north slope of the great mountain range which divides the valley of the Gunnison river from that of the Roaring fork, a branch of the Grand river.

To make the deposit accessible it was necessary to build a branch railroad from Redstone, in Pitkin county, a distance of 12 miles. The marble is therefore shipped to Redstone, then over the Crystal River railroad to Carbondale, thence routed to the markets of the world over either the Denver & Rio Grande railroad or the Colorado Midland railway.

The marble here is pure white and, was selected by the committee having charge of the Lincoln memorial. On account of its beauty and purity, after an exhaustive comparison of marble from

Henry Bacon, inspected the Colorado-Yule quarries and said that Colorado could furnish him material which would carry down to posterity the architecture which he had designed. The commission awarded the contract to the George S. Fuller Company, specifying Colorado marble.

The output of the quarries for 1911

and 1912 is reported to have been 500,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1,300,000. The quarries now are more fully developed, with more than 30,000 feet of floor space in the mill and a capacity of output for 1914 said to be in excess of 1,000,000 cubic feet. This marble deposit amid the most rugged scenery of the Rockies is almost a mile long, and stands out clearly to the unaided eye at an elevation of 9000 feet. The marble is easily quarried as it lies fully exposed.

The finishing mill, 1680 feet in length, is set in nine feet of concrete and is equipped with the newest and latest im-

FIRE PATROL IN OREGON SAVES TIMBER LOSSES

According to Report of State Forester Effective Work Has Reduced Territory Burned Over and Curtailed Damages

NEW BRANCHES FORM

PORLAND, Ore.—According to the third annual report of F. A. Elliott, state forester, the fire patrol law has proved a powerful help in advancing systematic forest fire protection. He said it was the chief factor in more than doubling the membership of the patrol associations organized in 1911 and 1912, and besides six new associations were formed last spring.

During the year 1913, the Journal quotes, there were 383 forest fires on privately owned land, and 387 in the national forests in this state, but so effective was the organized forest fire fighting associations that comparatively small damage was done. More damage was caused by fires originating in slashings than from fires of all other classes, according to the report.

"Marked improvement in our fire fighting system," says the state forester, "is evidenced by the fact that in 1911 the average area burned over by each fire was 137 acres, while during the past season this was reduced to less than 30 acres. The sum spent in fire fighting amounted to \$6185.07, of which the timber owners paid \$5930.82 and the state \$254.25.

"Standing timber was damaged to the extent of \$400.25, while the damage to logging equipment, logs and other property amounted to \$8825.00."

SEATTLE PLANS DOCK BELT LINE

SEATTLE—The port commission has determined to apply to the city council for a franchise to build a belt line connecting the various lines with the East Waterway.

As conditions now are, the Sun explains, it is necessary in some instances for a car to pass over three different lines before it can be placed at the East Waterway dock. By the building of the belt line connections will be made with all roads on the waterfront. No charge will be made for the use of the line and it thus will be possible for any railroad to place cars at all docks for the minimum charge.

Maine City Wants Water Deepened and Approaches Improved—Money for Exposition Building Is Raised in Day

TERTAIN A NUMBER OF western business organizations on a visit here. During the same year it caused to be built a fine marble hotel, and started a vigorous agitation for the furnishing of city water from Sebago lake and continued until the object was accomplished.

Through work with the national government the board secured buoys and

steam lights for Cape Elizabeth, Matinicus rock and Quoddy head, and got rid of the compulsory pilotage tax on the commerce at this port. In 1864 it raised \$10,000 for the relief of Union people and nearly \$30,000 was raised for this purpose during the years of the rebellion.

The Portland Company rolling mills, glass works, a shovels manufacture and a sugar refinery were made possible through the efforts of the board during these early years. In 1865 it formed a joint stock company capitalized at \$50,000 to bring about the manufacture of shoes, now one of Portland's largest industries. The Portland & Ogdensburg railroad was organized by the board's effort in 1867. In the same year the National Board of Trade was organized chiefly through the

board. In the same year were raised sufficient funds to bring the Lakeside Press from Auburn to Portland. Through the efforts of the institution the Maine Central railroad reestablished the direct steamship communication between Portland and Machias. In 1897 the board petitioned the lighthouse department for a lightship to guard the approaches to Portland harbor, which was granted. It was largely instrumental in the erection of the two giant grain elevators now caring for the port's transatlantic business in that line. It established in 1901 a system of official grain inspection, and this was followed by a system of licensed pilotage. The year following it secured the erection of the Ram Island lighthouse and the placing of a gas buoy off Witch rock. It later petitioned for and secured a new revenue cutter to be placed in the Maine service. A through train service was secured between New York, Portland and Bangor; the Jefferson theater was financed; post exchange buildings were erected at Fts. McKinley and Williams; the Salvation Army Industrial Home was built and a public landing was established.

Many Funds Raised

The board has raised many thousands of dollars for relief of people in other cities, states and nations in times of especial need. Large sums were raised also to insure the erection of the Maine buildings at the Chicago world's fair, the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. The board raised among its members, in 1906, \$25,000 with which it purchased a home of its own. Through its advertising committees it has raised thousands of dollars which has been devoted to advertising the attractions of the city and state throughout the nation, with splendid results. It has held agricultural and manufacturers' expositions and conducted annual tours throughout all sections of the state for establishing closer cooperation with all sections.

Much is done by committees who are ever alert for new industries, and regarding all matters tending to advance the city's welfare. Constant correspondence is carried on in the way of furnishing statistical information to the trade, to other boards, and to commercial bodies in all parts, as well as information to Congress and the several departments of the general government, together with the thousands of letters to tourists asking information about Maine.

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American Artist Is Soon to Become Known at Home

Work of Max Bohm, Familiar to Picture Lovers in Capitals Abroad, May Soon Be Seen More in the United States

COMING TO BOSTON

It is just 25 years since Max Bohm's work was first exhibited in the Paris Salon. Today he is recognized in London and Paris as one of the leading American artists; in the United States he is practically unknown. To be sure the people of Cleveland are familiar with his art, for Max Bohm is a native of their city, and it was he who was commissioned a few years ago to execute the mural decorations for the new Cleveland courthouse. But he has never given an exhibition of his paintings in the United States, and art dealers have made no real attempt to bring his work before the American public. And yet many of those who have seen his work in France declare that it ought to have a place on the walls of all the important art museums in his native land.

A pupil of this artist who is now in America tells of his work substantially as follows:

"The story of Max Bohm is like the story of many another who has loved his art above all else and cared more to produce something of enduring worth than to win the plaudits of the crowd. After studying art in his home city he went to Paris when still very young and worked with such teachers as LeFevre and Julien. After he had achieved success and exhibited in the Salon he decided that there was something more to true art than technique, and expert draftsman and natural colorist though he was, he felt he could never be satisfied merely with making pictures which would attract the attention of the people and which would sell. He must put into his paintings something of permanent stability."

Louvre Was His Teacher

"But where was he to learn how? To that question he found only one answer—the Louvre. Accordingly Max



From Max Bohm's painting entitled "The Happy Mother"

Bohm began spending nearly all his time with the old masters. For three months he went to the Louvre daily to learn their secrets. Hour after hour he stood before their paintings and studied every detail, seeking in each picture its complete message, striving to learn from each the real reason for its permanence. And he did learn, as his work since that time has amply testified. But his study did not end with those three months' daily visits. He is still going to the

Louvre. He is still learning from the masterpieces.

"It was not long after this that he went to Etaples, a town in northern France, well known as a center for artists. Here pupils came to him and begged him for lessons. His success as teacher was assured from the first. At one time the work of 15 of his pupils was exhibited in the Salon, and many of these pictures received medals. It was significant that he himself was not

represented. He had given his time to his pupils, and his own fame was, as it has always been, of minor consequence to him. Sargent said when he saw the work done by Bohm's pupils that Max Bohm was the best teacher he had ever seen. It was from Bohm that such American artists as Henry Hubbard and Chauncey Ryder gained the mastery of their art.

Advocates No Models

"As a teacher Bohm's forte is his ability to develop the originality and individuality of each pupil. The men and women who learn from him do not become satellites of their master nor mere copyists either of him or of nature. In fact Bohm does not teach his pupils that they must paint from nature. When they go to him he sets them to work at once at making large compositions from their imagination and memory but with no models whatever. He says to his pupils: 'You have in your own thought pictorial scenes that surpass reality. Now paint them.' And when the pupils ask in amazement, 'But what shall we paint?' the master answers 'Why, I don't know. Paint what you like; something beautiful that you remember, something beautiful that you can imagine.'

"To pupils who know little or nothing of painting this method seems almost absurd at first, but later they come to see the wisdom of it. In trying to do composition they find that they need to know technique; in attempting to put upon canvas the big things within them they find they fall pitifully short because they are not masters of their medium of expression. They become eager to learn technique; not for itself, but as a means to an end; they find they must have technique if they are to give adequate expression to thought. But the thought, the vision, comes first—that is the great point. That is why Bohm's pupils know he is a great teacher. He insists on both the spirit and the letter, but the spirit first and foremost almost. To him no matter how crude a painting may be, if it is an expression of the pupil's thought it is worth while. As one of his pupils once said: 'He begins with ideas and then makes you want to get technique.'

"After Bohm married Miss Zella Newcomb, one of his pupils, he spent some

time in London. Here he received instant recognition and painted portraits of the nobility. But he longed for Paris. The galleries in London were interesting, but they were not his beloved Louvre. So back to France he went to paint and to teach."

Painter to Visit Boston

As an artist Bohm is recognized as a master of composition, of light and shade. His pictures are of the colossal type, and his coloring most unusual. E. A. Taylor once wrote of him in the International Studio: "He has outstanding beliefs from which he never wavers, and a prominent one amongst them is that a picture should always be a decoration within the frame, and have an interior design as well as exterior, an interest that holds you apart from pattern and rhythm of line. That he has attained

this is fully felt in 'Golden Hours,' which was purchased last year by the Musee du Luxembourg—and also in 'Mere et Enfante' in this year's Salon of the Artists' Francias."

One of the most beautiful of his paintings is that entitled "A Pastoral," which may be seen at the Macbeth gallery in New York. Another remarkable painting, "The Happy Mother," is the latest picture he has had exhibited at the Salons. It has since been bought by a lady Brookline and now hangs in her studio.

Not long hence it is hoped that this painting together with others by Bohm will be exhibited in Boston, for the artist is coming to this city in early April, and those who know of his work are eager that he should permit an exhibition in order that the public here may have an opportunity to become acquainted



(By courtesy of Macbeth gallery, New York)

Reproduction from painting "A Pastoral," by Max Bohm

UTAH CANYONS MOTIVES OF COLORFUL MACKNIGHT WORKS

Works by Early Americans on View—Misses Newhall and Jackson Exhibit—Woodbury Pictures at Museum—Providence Art Club Opens Snow

In the collection of 30 new works by Dodge MacKnight at Doll & Richards', 71 Newbury street, is a group of 17 water colors painted in Zion's canyon, Utah. This canyon is a government reservation, yet is practically unknown, being 100 miles from the railroad across the desert.

Mr. MacKnight believes that he is the first to explore the eight mile gorge since the government agent went through in 1904. There is a rude settlement at the mouth of the canyon. The artist had to provide his own accommodations, living in a tent, and moving his camp from spring to spring during the two months of his stay, September and October, 1913.

The canyon is widely picturesque, being of volcanic origin, and from Mr. MacKnight's works would seem an Arizona canyon in miniature, one in which the walls are close enough together to provide striking contrasts, something that is lost in the vast perspective of the Arizona canyon.

In nearly all the pictures the scene is dominated by one or more huge formations, rising 1500 to 2500 feet above the valley. The sides of these formations show strata ranging in tone from the white of the clay top soil through pink, orange, violet tones of sandstone and clay, to rock of dark red at the base. The gorgeous color is reinforced by the brilliant greens and yellows of the luxuriant herbage along the water courses at the bottom of the valley.

The pyramid shape of the mountains gives a powerful sense of solidity to each of the works. "Big Temple" is an imposing formation running up to delicate minarets at the top. The general tone is vermillion, relieved by orange strata, veins of green herbage, small blue pyramid formations near the base with violet shadows, and glints of yellow sunlight at the top, against the sky of tender blue.

In "Where the Cloud Burst" is a great buff and orange cliff, and in the foreground of the brilliant disarray of the primeval valley a round boulder, blood red. Beyond the heights towers a formation not unlike a fairy white castle. "Mid-Canyon" in nature's own architecture, is rudely like a cathedral with its fluted pillars, the solidity of the whole bound together by bands of green turf. In the foreground a pygmy horseman emphasizes the scale.

"A Mormon Village" shows the corral at the mouth of the gorge, with the rude houses and the inspiring reaches of the walls of the valley beyond. There are purple shadows in the pink and orange cliffs. In "Fairylane" the beauty is more delicate with the brilliant greens and yellows of the herbage, the great green blue slide on one of the cliffs, a large ruby boulder, and purple shadows in the crevices of the towering walls.

"Barrier Walls" comprises two great sandstone masses, one purple, the other ruby, separated by a mass of green herbage. It seems like a huge pocket carved out of the cliff, topped by the bars of white clay and blue sky. "The Big Rock" looks as if it weighed thousands of tons, yet it rolled down from the cliff above, Mr. MacKnight thinks.

All the works are painted in this artist's dashing, luminous style. He gets an exquisite color, like the tone of fine stained glass, and every picture has "air." There is vibration in the shadows, and the planes of distance are admirably rendered. The masses blend, and

several winter pictures. One, showing the week's wash on the line and another showing a red barn and a discouraged wagon wheel beside a rail fence, show what he can do with unpromising subjects. The pictures are on view until April 8.

VIEW OF MODEL COLONIAL MANSION



Painting of Carroll homestead by Alice Worthington Ball

One of the much admired works in the exhibition of paintings by Alice Worthington Ball, a Baltimore artist, being held this week and next in the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, is "Old Carroll Mansion," which is regarded in Baltimore as a fine example of the colonial type of architecture.

This building and its wings are of red brick, relieved by the white porticos and trimmings about the windows. The trees

are in bright autumnal yellows and reds, and late blooms are on the shrubs lining the paths. The vines on the house are still green, as are the hedges bordering the steps.

This picture takes on an added interest, apart from its admirable execution, in the recent news that it has been acquired by Johns Hopkins University and is to be used as a nucleus of a new college group.

NEW ROSS TURNER MARINE IS SHOWN



One of water colorist's newest galleon studies

In the exhibition of water colors by Ross Turner now being shown at the gallery and Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, are two of this artist's imaginative paintings of ancient galleons. Mr. Turner has devoted much time to the study of data about the graceful old ships, and has managed to reconstitute them most satisfactorily, disposing them

with his work at first hand. He is coming for an important commission, the details of which will be made public later, and thus Boston is to have the privilege, if she will, of giving to this genial artist of child-like simplicity and lofty ideals the recognition already accorded him beyond the sea.

EXHIBITS FOR THE WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Chinese pottery in the Japanese balcony. Painting by the Master of the Moon, Oaks Woodbury in the third modern gallery. Paintings acquired in the last three years by the museum, in the classical room. Turner prints in the print department. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Water colors by Dodge MacKnight and Ross Turner; drawings by Will Simons. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings and etchings by John L. Simon and other pictures, including paintings by Bonham West and John Singleton Copley. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place—Silhouettes.

NEWHALL-JACKSON EXHIBIT

At the Milton public library are on view recent works by Harriet B. Newhall and Annie Hurlbut Jackson. The pictures will remain until April 21, and may be seen from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m.

Miss Newhall's pictures show an advance over even her fine work of previous years, a finished distinction of handling her water color and a well-molded style in the conveyance of the mood of artist as well as of scene. Her pictures reveal unusual variety of motive and a command of appropriate means of expressing every problem. In her enjoyment of architecture she never renders literally but stimulates the observer to go behind her descriptions for poetry unexpressed but felt. The color is always agreeable and harmonious.

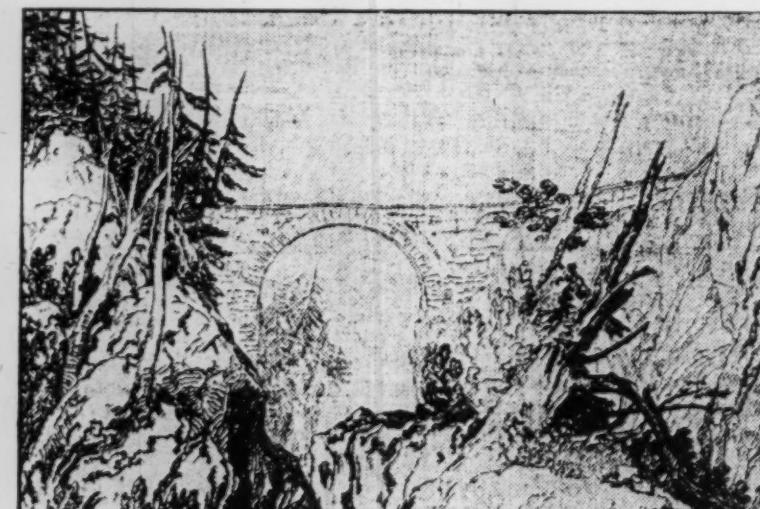
Whether in the picturesque lanes of Beacon hill or in the narrow streets of Bruges and the river banks of Florence, Miss Newhall consistently discovers beauty and records it. Always one feels the sympathy with the local color of the spot, as keenly in Bruges as in Boston, and vice versa.

Miss Jackson's miniatures and delicate drawings have long been admired in Boston where they are every year a feature of the Water Color Club show, and at other exhibitions. This artist's miniatures have grown in demand until she is now one of the leaders in this field locally. Her dainty portraits in charcoal are charming in their delicacy, refinement, and sympathetic, sure grasp of character. Especially happy are the children's heads in pose and sentiment, as well as in execution.

COMPLETE TURNER COLLECTION REPRESENTED AT ART MUSEUM

Although J. M. W. Turner was employed only in coloring prints for sale in the workshop of the noted mezzotint engraver John Raphael Smith, as a lad of 12 he imbibed much of the knowledge concerning this art which he later selected for the famous series of mezzotints published under his personal direction and known as the "Liber Studiorum."

These form the third in the series of print exhibitions at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and they will be shown until May 4. The pride of the collection, which came to the museum from the Francis Bullard bequest of about 2000



(Photo by Baldwin Coolidge)

"Little Devil's Bridge" in its first state

prints, is the splendid sequence of proofs in several of the etchings. The collection of Turner's works in the museum is said to be the finest in the world.

Through the preservation of the engraver's proofs, or trial proofs, as they were called, the series of Liber plates show the evolution of many of the prints from the earliest stages to their completion.

First the sepia sketch was prepared for the guidance of the engraver and the main outlines of the composition were deeply etched into the plate by Turner himself. The plate was then rocked or roughened by means of a toothed steel tool used for mezzotint. After this process the plate presented a dull appearance caused by the numberless little lines over the surface.

When printed the result was a surface of black, which gave tones for the deepest shadows in the finished picture. The artist then began removing the minute lines made by the rocker to procure the various gradations of light and shade. Lest the engraver should scrape away too much, the shadow was left in broad masses.

The successive proofs showed at first a broad treatment of masses and as the scraping continued, details essential to the finished picture appeared. Turner watched the progress of each plate and many corrected proofs, sometimes with marginal directions in pencil or corrections drawn in crayon or painted in ink, bear witness to his care.

Among the Liber Studiorum there are many etchings which picture Alpine scenery, some of the most interesting being the "Bridge Over the Rhine," "Lake at Thun," "Mer de Glace," and "Via Mala." Besides the highlands in storm

DRAWINGS BY NOTED PAINTERS SHOWN AT ST. BOTOLPH CLUB

What is easily the most interesting exhibition of drawings seen in Boston this season, perhaps in many seasons, is on view at the St. Botolph Club until April 10. A good representation of American painters of note is offered in the 117 drawings on the walls.

The gallery is dominated by several of Edwin H. Blashfield's large finished studies for decorations, exquisite works in which feminine figures and children are used in graceful, meaningful poses accented harmoniously by flowing draperies. Studies to the same end are shown by Kenyon Cox, and reveal the scholarship of this artist's preparations for his mural paintings.

Sculptural sketches by Charles Graffy of Philadelphia show his firm grasp of the essentials of outlined beauty. To quote the catalogue: "One should not look for modeling or chiaroscuro in such drawings as Mr. Graffy's, since here the tendency is toward line alone—the characteristic contour—the thing which makes one particular line different from all other lines—is here the evident object of search."

Of like interest are the preliminary studies of Joseph DeCamp and William M. Paxton, showing the measure of mastery these artists have in handling line.

Frank W. Benson shows several of his vigorous drawing of wild fowl in flight and Elizabeth Shippin Green Elliott contributes a group of her strong, graceful illustrations. Portrait heads by Cecilia Beaux show this noted portrait artist's sound drawing skill, and the delicate charm of Thomas W. Dewing's work is agreeably represented, particularly in an evanescent silver point study.

Features of the show (second only to that of Messrs. Blashfield, Cox and Graffy) is the large representation of the exquisite charcoal drawings by Mrs. Lilian Westcott Hale, types of vein she has been working in for a decade with a skill and charm that make her pictures highly individual and comparable in atmosphere only with themselves.

Each year one of her works has been a high note in the Water Color Club show. For the present exhibition the owners have loaned her "Narcissus," "Cherry Blossoms," "Autumn Fruit and Flowers," "China Aster" and a half dozen others of equal quality.

For contrast there are several of Arthur C. Davies' beautiful if enigmatic drawings. The companion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dongan are early Copleys, and again the draperies and the flesh tones are beautifully painted.

Studies, perhaps the most piquant to the imagination being "Birth of Tragedy," a symphonic arrangement of figures, some striving upward for expression, others speeding forward, others pressed beneath weights. Another study experiments with cubism, which is now occupying much of Mr. Davies' attention.

Philip L. Hale's studies and portraits offer meat for profitable examination. The various trials for a pose of Cain are fascinating, and several "intentions" are little lessons in art appreciation. Dwight Blaney's drawings are high in interest. Charles Dana Gibson and Charles W. Woodbury show characteristic pen and pencil pictures. John Briggs Potter's portraits have power.

For semi-classic interest there are superb examples of Winslow Homer and William Morris Hunt, and several of the admired pen-and-ink works of Charles Keene. Good pictures by Charles W. Hudson, who shows one of his vigorous western landscapes, Sarah Johnston, Anne Dehon Blake and William T. Partidge are also shown.

PROVIDENCE ART CLUB

The Providence Art Club's annual exhibition of painting and sculpture opened this week and proved of high quality. Especially notable is the work of the younger men, who show strong reactions to modernist tendencies, noticeable in the use of pure color.

Features of the show are works by F. Usher DeVoll, who shows a view of Turk's Head in a stirring mood that is pictured with vibrant vigor and poetry in action, and a marine by William H. Drury that is sure to be much talked about. Charming girlhood studies out-of-doors are shown by Mabel M. Woodward and Miss Florence Minard. Stephen W. Macomber shows one of his placid, agreeable landscapes.

Works by older artists include excellent winter landscapes by Stacy Tolman, English views by W. Staples Drown, a fascinating interior by Frank C. Mathewson, and charming child studies by Eliza D. Gardner.

Others who exhibit are H. Cyrus Farnum, Emma L. Swan, John F. Weir, Henry R. Kenyon, Norman MacGillivray, H. A. Cross, E. Ferguson, George A. Hayes, Elizabeth Spaulding, Clara Maxfield and others.

All the works are painted in this artist's dashing, luminous style. He gets an exquisite color, like the tone of fine stained glass, and every picture has "air." There is vibration in the shadows, and the planes of distance are admirably rendered. The masses blend, and

interesting is the new phase of Mr. Turner's art, shown in his pictures of the Seine in which Notre Dame cathedral is often used from novel points of view. The pictures will be on view through next week.

Automobile News of Interest

MOTOR TRUCK IS HERE TO STAY COMMERCIALLY

Is Now Regarded as an Economical Necessity After Having Been Put Through Hardest Kinds of Mechanical Tests

IS NOW PRACTICAL

"There can no longer be any question as to where the motor truck stands in the modern commercial world," according to J. N. Willys, a large manufacturer of trucks. "The truck in the past few years has risen from a more or less venturesome experiment to the one real big and efficient transportation means. Where, 10 years ago, there were not more than a dozen trucks in the United States, today there are thousands of every size and type carrying on the work of the business world."

The best illustration of the rise of the motor truck that I can now recall is the report made a few months ago by Secretary of State Mitchell May of New York. This report declared that on Oct. 1, 1913, there were 13,000 licensed commercial motor vehicles registered in New York state. This number, the report further declared, was an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year.

"While New York state, having within its borders the largest city in the country, has always been an acknowledged leader in the use of motor vehicles, the report of Secretary May can be taken as indicative of the standing of the motor truck throughout the country. While the figures are not available, it is safe to say that at least 40 states in the Union have seen a like increase in the use of motor trucks. In every city, town and village, and in many country districts, we see more and more trucks being put into use every day."

The reason for the popularity of this vehicle is obvious. The truck has become an economic necessity through a course of experience that is as natural and logical as the following of day by night.

"The truck is practical. It will go anywhere a horse and wagon could be driven, and in much less time. Whether the scene of operation is the crowded steamship pier or railroad freight yard, the congested city streets or narrow alley entrances of big business houses, the truck can be driven, handled and maneuvered with greater ease and less space than is required for team and wagon."

"The truck is efficient. There are many cases on record where one truck has taken the place of 10 horses and five wagons in the transportation of merchandise. Cases where six horses and three wagons have been substituted are more than numerous, and it is safe to say that there is hardly a truck in operation today that has not done away with at least four horses and two wagons. These figures apply to the heavy motor truck, the vehicle of two, four or even six ton capacity. The lighter truck, with a capacity of 1000 pounds to the one ton, while operating in another sphere, has been and is just as efficient. While the number of horses and wagons discarded is not as great per truck, it is not at all unusual to find business firms whose commodity is comparatively light, which have done away with three to five one-horse wagons since installing the power vehicle."

"The truck is economical. Not only can a power vehicle be operated for less money than would be required for horses and wagons to do the same amount of work, but it adds to the profits of its owner in another way. It brings him new business because it works faster than any horse and wagon outfit could; it accomplishes a given amount of work in less time than was heretofore possible, and this saving in time is being utilized by thousands of business men in taking care of a greater volume."

AUTO FIXTURES

March 28 to April 4—Springfield, Mass., annual show and industrial exhibition, Auditorium.

April 9 to 15—Manchester, N. H., automobile show.

April 12—Bakersfield, Cal., track meet.

May 30—600-mile race, Indianapolis motor speedway; New York city, track meet; Providence, R. I., track meet.

June 6 and 7—St. Louis, Mo., track meet.

June 10—7—8—Louisville, Ky., hill climbing, Auto Club of Fayette county, Pa.

June 30—Slovia City, Ia., track meet; Sioux City Auto Club and speedway.

July 3 and 4—Montgomery, Feste road race.

July 4—Slovia City, Ia., 300-mile race, Sioux City Auto Club and speedway; Providence, R. I., track meet.

July 17 and 18—Seattle, Wash., speedway.

August 28 and 29—Chicago, Ill., Elgin road races; Chicago A. C.

Sept. 5—Milwaukee, Wis., track meet.

Sept. 12—Portland, O., track meet.

Sept. 9—Pomona, Cal., speedway meet.

Oct. 2 and 3—Oklahoma City, track meet; Trenton, track meet.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

March 28 . . . From 6:25 p. m. to 5:45 a. m.
March 29 . . . From 6:36 p. m. to 5:30 a. m.
March 30 . . . From 6:38 p. m. to 5:31 a. m.
March 31 . . . From 6:40 p. m. to 5:32 a. m.
April 1 . . . From 6:40 p. m. to 4:48 a. m.
April 2 . . . From 6:41 p. m. to 4:46 a. m.
April 3 . . . From 6:42 p. m. to 4:44 a. m.
April 4 . . . From 6:43 p. m. to 4:42 a. m.

PROPOSES TO USE LETTERS FOR AUTO LICENSE PLATES

Automobiles Have Increased so Rapidly That Five Figures Are Required and Size Has Been Decreased—Only Three Letters Needed for 123,000 Cars

In its annual report for 1914 the High-way Safety League has taken up a proposition of having the number plates on automobiles in Massachusetts changed from their present style whereby Arabic numerals are used, to the adoption of capital letters. This system was worked out by William Atkinson of Boston and submitted to Moorfield Storey, president of the league.

With the increased use of the automobile, the use of five figures on the number plates has become very common and it looks as if it would be a matter of only a short time before six figures would be called upon to take care of all the cars registered in the state.

As the number of figures on the license tag increases—they become smaller and more difficult to read, especially when a car is going rapidly or the tag has become more or less covered with dust. There have been a number of cases where a car had been reported to the Massachusetts highway commission and it was found that the wrong number had been reported. To meet such difficulties the scheme has been proposed to the league to use the letters of the alphabet in groups of three and on three levels. This would have the advantage of utilizing not more than three letters instead of five digits, the letters in addition to the arrangement being easier to remember than an equal number of digits, and capable of producing 123,000 combinations, twice as many as are now in use.

Under this system the plates, or graphs as they are called, would be assigned in alphabetical order, with a number corresponding to each as follows:

1 to 26 AAA to AZ
27 to 32 AA to A Z
33 to 78 A A to A Z
79 to 104 A A to A Z
105 to 130 A A to A Z
131 to 156 A A to A Z

"TECH" AND THE STATE

Editorial Comment Upon the Sale of the Old Site Leads to Question of the Future

When the Commonwealth of Massachusetts provided the site for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on what was then the new land of the Back Bay, it not only gave an institution of public benefit a needed lift but, apparently, it so set the gift with limitations that it practically tied the school to the location. Now that in its great growth of numbers and strength the institute has broken away from the bonds and sought needed room for its home, the restrictions upon the Back Bay property are so extreme that the supreme court is called upon to give instruction as to a way out. It is no longer questioned that the old location is wisely abandoned. It has gained value greater for other uses, commercial or residential, than it could be made to realize for the school's use.

The institute, having gone across the Charles to find the space it needs, is warranted in undertaking to turn the state's gift of 60 years ago into the largest possible addition to its funds. No interest of the public is opposed to the realization of the largest possible sum from the sale of the land and the restrictions that hold it down are by common consent against the desirable result. But stakes driven deep by conditions which were accepted in the gift are not easily pulled, even when all concerned are for the change. The court has to go back upon the contract that the legislature made and passed to the later period with ironclad provisions.

Massachusetts did for the Institute of Technology in 1861 what it would not do now. The sense of the independence of all institutions of a somewhat private character and of the need of independence of the state from any objects over which its control is less than complete has developed in a half century. It has yet to develop further until in no case would the question even be asked if the state would lend its aid.

For the moment, there may be no more than a timely interest in the change that time has brought about, as marked in opinion as to the state's function in the standing of this great school and in the sweep of a city around the bounds of its first real home. But the hope is entirely consistent with the greatest interest in the institute that it will see itself able to ask that the state cease to be in its list of patrons.

CUSHING ALUMNI HEAR PRINCIPAL

Prof. H. S. Cowell, principal of Cushing Academy, announced at the local alumnus dinner at the Hotel Vendome last night that the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the academy, as whom, in turn, they are given to worthy young men. There is no current criticism of the arrangement. The state has no university. Technical education, very much more a common need now than when the favor was given the young school, is not publicly supplied. The argument, within its limitations, is sound for the state favor; but those limitations have developed in much the same degree as has the new view of the proper use of the land on Boylston street. Conditions of the public thought have advanced every bit as far as have values in real estate in a region that was a city outpost and is now interior and almost central.

The other ground for defense of the state aid to institutions like the Institute of Technology, of which the similar school at Worcester is another beneficiary, is that the state is recognized

PROCTOR GRADUATES DINE

At the dinner of the Alumni Association of Proctor Academy at Andover, N. H., last night at the Parker House, the speakers included Principal Francis Treadway Clayton, former Principal Theodore P. Farr, and the Rev. Henry G. Ives of the board of trustees.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

It is rather curious fact that Springfield, O., with a population of over 46,000 has not a single electric truck.

A bill has been presented to the Pittsburgh lawmakers which if passed will prohibit the parking of automobiles in downtown streets.

The Automobile Club of St. Paul, Minn., now has a membership of close to 800. In one week recently 300 new members were secured.

The Professional Chauffeurs Club of America has decided to urge the adoption and passage of the Griffis New York motor bill as it stands.

The trustees of the Automobile Club of Minneapolis, Minn., have appropriated \$7500 for good roads work in Hennepin county in 1914 and \$5000 for sign-boarding the highways in the country.

By the direction of Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson, the allotment for the improvement of the San Antonio-Austin roads to be improved with aid of government funds, has been increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Taking the total registration at 47,320 and if a person remembered the arrangement of the letters only it would identify the car as one of 6760. If the first letter were all that was remembered, it would identify the car as one of 4732. If the first letter and alignment were remembered it would identify the car as one of 676. The arrangement and the first two letters brings the identification down to one of 26 and the three letters without the arrangement brings it down to one of seven.

In marked contrast is it possible to bring the identification down to only a few cars if only one or two numbers are remembered in the present number plates? For instance if the first number is all that is remembered, it may belong to any one of 10,000 cars, and if the first two are all that are remembered it may be any one of 1000 cars.

Secretary Lawrence G. Brooks of the Highway Safety League is very much in favor of the adoption of the "graphs." The question has not yet been put up to the Legislature, but it is expected that it will be before very long.

In Los Angeles, Cal., where the Western Automobile Association is the ruling spirit in sport promotion, the mayor of Santa Monica is protesting because that city does not receive the credit for the success of the road race held within its borders and the western association is now figuring upon a change of course.

Colorado will pay Texas a social visit this spring. Plans have been definitely completed by Pueblo, Trinidad, Canon City, Colorado Springs, Manitou and other Colorado cities for a sociability auto run from these towns by way of the Colorado-to-the-Gulf highway through Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, returning by way of Oklahoma and Kansas. The tour will start probably on Monday, May 4, and about a dozen cars from these cities in Colorado will participate.

One of the easiest ways to distinguish alternating from direct current is to hold an ordinary horseshoe or bar magnet close to a lighted incandescent lamp. The filament will vibrate if the current is alternating, but will remain still if the current is direct, except, however, that it will be repelled or attracted by the magnet, according to the end that is nearest to the filament.

President John A. Wilson, of the American Automobile Association, is on a visiting trip to the largest state and local clubs between the two coasts. Meetings and conferences between the head of the national body of automobilists and the officers in the several states will relate to questions of A. A. A. policy generally, and have particular reference at this time to federal road legislation.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Plans are on foot to form a motorcycle club at Lake Worth, Florida.

A big motorcycle meet is being planned for Memorial day by Beloit, (Wis.) motorcycleists.

A new motorcycle club has been formed at Marion, O. The organization will affiliate with the F. A. M.

There are 200 motorcycles in Honolulu, according to H. P. Wood, director of the Hawaii promotion committee.

A new motorcycle club has been formed in New York city with 23 charter members.

A feature of the Memorial day race of the National Capital Motorcycle Club of Washington, D. C., will be a 25-mile sweepstakes.

A new \$100,000 three-mile motorcycle and automobile speedway is to be built at Matteson, Ill. A 100-acre tract of land has been purchased for the course.

The Mandarin of Ten Chueng province, China, has ordered an American motorcycle with side car for use in making official trips to the different cities of his province.

A thorough test of the practicability of motorcycles for use in connection with field artillery is being made at Ft. Riley, Kansas. The machines will be given a year's trial under all sorts of conditions, at the end of which a report will be made to the war department as to their efficiency, cost and general adaptability to army work.

Mr. Tire User

What Does Extra Price Buy?

What More Than Men Get in No-Rim-Cut Tires—the Most Popular Tires in the World?

They are the only tires in which hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to combat tread separation.

They are the only tires which have All-Weather treads, or any anti-skid which compares with them.

The Limit in Low Cost Per Mile

No man knows of any way to lower our cost per mile. And, in all probability, nobody ever will.

We spend \$100,000 yearly on research and experiment. But we haven't in years found a single way to better formula or fabric materially.

On a value basis, No-Rim-Cut tires should be the highest-priced tires in America. And once they were. They sold for one-fifth more than other standard tires, because of costly methods no one else employs.

They can't be rim-cut. And no other maker does what we do to save blow-outs and loose treads.

A higher price means simply higher profit. Else it means small output or inefficiency. You cannot wish to pay for things like that.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

If You Find Any Difficulty in Getting Goodyear Tires from Dealers

Telephone Our Local Branch

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"The times are changed, and we are changed with them." Links, clubs, balls, style of play—nothing but is sadly altered from the days when our fathers went forth to "war" on the golf courses.

But nothing has altered more than the humble bearer of the sticks. The cadets of noble French families who came over the North sea in attendance upon Mary Queen of Scots, and their successors right down to the shrewd Nestors of last century, would alike be bound to regard their representatives in the present age with nothing but dismay and surprise.

The first caddie whose name has come down to us was one Andrew Dickson, who caddied for the Duke of York, afterwards James II, in 1681 and 1682, when the duke was residing in Edinburgh and was wont to beguile the cares of state with a round on the links of Leith. "I remember in my youth," says Mr. Tytler of Woodhouselee (Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, p. 504), "to have often conversed with a man named Andrew Dickson, a golf club maker, who said that when a boy he used to carry the duke's golf clubs and to run before him and announce where the balls fell." Robert Clark, with less than his usual penetration, takes this to mean that Dickson acted as a fore-caddie; but the fact that he carried the clubs disposed of that idea; no doubt Dickson ran ahead, as an enthusiastic caddie would, to see what sort of lie his royal employer had found.

If Dickson was the duke's regular caddie, it is more than probable that he assisted in the famous first international foursome, when the duke and John Paterson, the Edinburgh shoemaker, defeated the two English noblemen. At any rate, there seems little reason to doubt that is the same Dickson who is honored in Mathieson's poem of "The Goff," published in 1743:

"Of frost ash, Castello's shaft was made; Ponderous with lead, and fenced with horn the head. (T)hick of Dickson, who in Letha dwells. And in the art of making clubs excels)."

"Letha," it need hardly be explained, is the mock-heroic version of Leith.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

GREAT PRE-EASTER SALE

Suits, Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Waists, Millinery

"Improve the quality without increasing the price." In every instance the aim has been to supply better quality of materials—better value in trimmings, collars, cuffs, buttons, etc.—better styles—better workmanship and better finish. And the result—styles the very best—quality, for the price, unsurpassed—workmanship unexcelled, and models up to the very minute—making it possible to offer

Millinery

The Greatest Number of Hats
The Most Beautiful Hats
The Lowest Prices on Hats

For weeks the efforts of the most skilled designers and workers have been directed to producing the newest hats, and at the very lowest possible cost. The results are most gratifying.

Hats that would ordinarily be priced 18.00 and 20.00 can now be sold for 15.00.

Hats ordinarily priced at 30.00 to 35.00 have been produced to sell at 22.50 to 25.00.

All due to the foresight and economical buying which regulated the purchasing of materials and the elimination of all unnecessary cost of producing.

Not only will the values be the greatest, but this will be one of the greatest displays of beautiful hats ever made by Chandler & Co.



Suit and Semi-Dress Hats At 15.00, 20.00 and 25.00

Probably twenty or thirty of the newest and most correct styles, in black, tete de negre, purple, "mysterious" green, Chinese copenhagen, French blues, American beauty and ruby shades, also citron and natural colors—also a great many hats in smart suit colorings, with trimmings of the new aigrette effects—wings, ostrich fancies and smart bows.

Dress Hats At 20.00, 25.00 and 38.00
Plume trimmed hats, Milan, Liscra braid and French and Italian novelty braid hats with beautiful trimmings of French flowers and ribbons—fascinating aigrette effects; also some with numidi and gourah. Including a few original French models, which cost more than twice these prices to land.

Misses' Hats at 10.00

In tailored and suit styles—smart effects made from the finest imported materials, direct from the makers in Paris.

"Mexican" Novelty Printed Shantung Silks

Double Width—Regular Price 2.00 yard Price \$1.25

Received only Saturday—about 2780 yards. First showing Monday.

Novelty Mexican printing in colors on grounds of tango, champagne, wistaria, taupe, copenhagen, gray, brown, grape, crow wing, Russian green and navy. Madame Paquin showed in her exhibition at the Somerset last week, at least three dresses in novelty printed shantungs.

A beautiful, stylish summer silk, and it is 40 inches wide.

Oriental Rugs

A COLLECTION FROM
Hadjie Ressoul Sedkiani

COMMISSIONNAIRE AND RUG
MERCHANT OF CONSTANTINOPLE
who had for sale a quantity of inexpensive rugs belonging to a Collector from Western Persia.

The rugs were offered to Chandler & Co.'s buyer, and although the quantity was large, the price was so low that he purchased them. The new duty still further reduces the cost, making possible the sale of Persian Mosuls, Kurdistans, Hamadans, Carabags, Feraghans, Yurukhs, etc., which would ordinarily sell for 18.50, 22.50, 25.00 to 30.00 for

14.75 and 18.50

At the same time

Large carpet-size Rugs

Mahal	11.9x8.3 . . .	145.00
Amritsar	12.0x9.0 . . .	168.00
Persian	13.2x9.4 . . .	165.00
India (slightly worn)	13x9.0 . . .	225.00
Mahal	12.0x7.7 . . .	135.00
India	16.5x10.5 . . .	140.00
Mahal	12.0x8.4 . . .	155.00
India	15.2x12.6 . . .	135.00
India	12.1x9.2 . . .	175.00

East India Druggets

Annual Spring Sale Gloves

Included are hundreds of pairs of short and long French Kid Gloves, from one of the best Makers in the world. We are not at liberty to use the name; were we to do so, these gloves, although the quantity is large, would not supply the demand.

Real Kid Gloves, from France, 1-clasp, pique sewn, Paris point. New shades. More than 600 pairs in all sizes. Value 1.75. Price	1.28
12-Button White French Kid, just the length for the new gowns and suits. Value 3.00... .	1.65
12-Button White French Glace. Princess quality. Value 2.50... .	1.59
16-Button White French Kid. Value 3.50. Price	1.95
Real Kid, 2-clasp, over seam, Paris point. All colors. Value 1.65. Price	1.15
English Walking Gloves. Value 1.00. Price	79c
20-Button White Glace Gloves; the finest quality made. Value 4.00	2.45
French Glace, pique, arrow back, Paris point. Value 1.00. Price	85c

Dress and Semi-Dress Suits for Women at 35.00, 40.00 and 45.00

Which, conservatively stated, show a saving of 5.00, 10.00 to 15.00. There are many suits of the higher qualities at the price of the ordinary grades—and, as two or three of the high-class makers expressed it, they were proud to show they could make suits of such beautiful quality which could be sold at the above prices.

ALSO Suits at 25.00

Fine serges and poplins, moire and taffeta trimmings. The greatest assortment, more than two hundred to select from, and the greatest values, as nearly all have the style features and outlines of suits selling regularly at 35.00 and 40.00.

NOTE—In addition to the above, word has just been received from our buyer in New York that he has purchased about one hundred and twenty suits for women and misses, the newest and smartest models yet shown. They are in silk poplins, silk failles, serges, crepe eponges, gabardines and moires. These include some of the best values offered this season and will be here in time for Monday.

ALSO Suits for Large Women

In sizes 38, 40, 41 to 46 bust. Included are serges, wool poplins, gabardines, crepe sponge, faille silks and silk poplins. Careful attention has been given to the selection of models. They are very stylish and up-to-date.

Misses' Suits at 22.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 35.00

On which a saving on each garment of from 5.00 to 15.00 is effected.

Beautiful Dress and Semi-Dress Suits of serge, wool eponge, crepe ratiene, gabardine, shepherd checks and English mixtures—in more charming models than ever for the miss and young lady. Nearly all are direct reproductions of imported models; many are made of imported materials. Qualities and styles usually selling at 30.00, 35.00 to 50.00 are on sale Monday at 22.50, 25.00 to 35.00.

Misses' Gowns and Dresses at 16.50, 22.75 and 26.50

For misses and small women, in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20. Crepe de chine, printed pussy willow silks and fleur de jeunesse—black, navy, street and evening shades. All copies of Paris models—in styles for all occasions.

Dresses and Costumes at 35.00, 48.00, 65.00 and 75.00

More than four hundred dresses have been purchased expressly for this occasion. Every dress is a reproduction of a selected model—style, lines, finish and material. So insistent have Chandler & Co. been in regard to the high character of all details, that, at the above prices, many dresses show a saving of from 10.00, 15.00 to 30.00.

Materials—moires, chiffon taffetas in fancy, changeable and solid effects; charmeuse, crepe de chine, crepe gabardine, crepe meteor and other beautiful novelty fabrics.

DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON AND STREET WEAR, of crepe meteor—double flare skirts. Value 35.00. Price.....	18.50
DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON WEAR of striped taffeta. In two very attractive models. Value 39.50. Price.....	25.00

DANCING AND PARTY DRESSES of taffeta and charmeuse, bustle skirt with flare of tulle. Value 65.00. Price.....	48.00
THREE-PIECE COSTUMES, taffeta and silk faille, lace and chiffon bodice. Value 65.00. Price.....	45.00

New Street and Afternoon Dresses at 18.50, 25.00 and 29.50

The values range from 25.00 to 35.00 to 45.00

These dresses, more than one hundred in all, represent the spring lines remaining in the stock of one of the best makers in New York. He had started his force on the new summer dresses, and as he needed the room, closed out these dresses at a very large discount. Included are figured silk crepes, chiffon taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, cotton crepes, cotton eponges, lhnens and cotton voiles.

Hundreds of New Coats at 15.00, 18.50, 22.50 to 45.00

More novel than ever—more charming than ever. Most expensive models have been reproduced. The reproductions, identical in quality, style and workmanship, show savings of a quarter, a third and even a half. There are sport and racquet coats, auto and country club coats, street and top coats—dress coats for afternoon wear.

Beautiful New Crepe de Chine and Lace Blouses

Reproductions of models selling at 7.50, 8.50 to 13.50. All Priced 5.00, 5.75 to 8.50

There are probably twenty new models, many of them on sale Monday for the first time. Allover silk lace waists with colored chiffon revers and collar of shadow lace, net blouses with long pointed flat collars, crepe de chine waists, in plain colored and novelty effects—including new drop shoulder styles.

Also a Special Purchase White Crepe and Voile Waists. Scores of styles and all new. This remarkable purchase was the result of the inevitable accumulation in a manufacturer's stock, following an unusually large season's business. They include the overruns of his regular orders, which he closed out at a great reduction. Values 7.50, 10.50 to 15.00. Prices 3.75, 5.00 and 7.50.

Sale of Inexpensive Dresses at 9.50, 12.50 and 15.00

Inexpensive Silk Dresses at 15.00

Values 20.00 to 30.00

For Street and Afternoon Wear
About twenty new models

Sizes 14 to 18 and 34 to 44

Crepe de chines, crepe meteors, printed and martell crepes, fleur de jeunesse, chiffon taffeta, printed silks and cotton crepes, all in new colorings. Skirts in bouffant, ruffle and spiral tunic effects.

Every dress made to Chandler & Co.'s order, and from materials of a quality used in dresses retailing at 25.00, 35.00 and even 45.00.



13.75 15.00 15.00



15.00 13.75 13.75

Inexpensive Dresses 9.50, 12.50, 15.00

Values 18.00 to 30.00

Sizes 14 to 18 and 34 to 44

More than 100 in the lot
For Spring and Summer Wear

A maker who supplies Chandler & Co. with many of their dresses for this department, had none in stock which could be sold regularly at these low prices. He was willing to co-operate, however, in making the sale complete, so took several of his better models and made a figure enabling them to be sold at the above prices. These dresses are stylish and they are all new. Included are crepes, ratines, serges and taffeta silks.

ABERJONA RIVER IS IMPROVED

Beautiful Winchester Stream Sure to Be Better Known as Town Is Making It More Attractive and Accessible, Securing Full Control and Building Park

It is reported that the mayor of Springfield, Mass., is in a quandary: no one can tell him where the Aberjona river is. He has called upon school children and reporters for this information but all in vain. His reason for wanting to know is that Springfield has been asked by the state to pay its share of the appropriation needed for keeping this river in proper condition, and naturally the mayor is curious to know where the river is located. For his sake as well as for the sake of all others who need enlightenment the writer of the following article has undertaken to locate and describe this unassuming stream.



Glimpse of town's attractions from Main street bridge

A new chapter is about to open in the history of the Aberjona river. No longer will New Englanders speak of it as an "unknown stream"; no longer will they wonder when they hear it mentioned and ask in vain for its whereabouts; no longer will they confess they are not even sure about the spelling of its name. All this is to be ended once and for all, or the people of Winchester will know the reason why, for they have taken it upon themselves to do as much for the Aberjona as the Aberjona gives promise of doing for them.

This particular Winchester is in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and to begin with the people feel that the Aberjona belongs to them. This is only natural, for the Aberjona has its beginning in Judkins pond at the north, flows through the Mill pond and right on through the center of the town past Manchester field, then on into Wedgemere pond and finally empties into Upper Mystic lake. For many years the Whitney mills have stood beside the Mill pond and the owners have had the right of way on the river, but now there is to be a marked change, for the town has purchased the water rights of the river, the mill site, Judkins pond and contiguous land. Already the mills have been razed and the work of filling in the land for a park is almost finished.

Part of Larger Plan

This is but the beginning of a general movement for waterway and park improvement which has been undertaken by the town and for which it has appropriated \$90,000. This plan includes besides improvements on the river, the building of a roadway which shall connect the two sides of the town now separated by Judkins pond. There is some talk too of narrowing the Mill pond to the width of the river, as one means of making the stream more beautiful.

In the meantime a bill has been

of the Aberjona in building this parkway; it would have been far stranger if they had passed it by. There was everything about this southern end of the river to make a parkway along its course worth while. The Aberjona is not a swift, tempestuous stream; rather, it is like one of those gentle rivers of which poets sing. Apparently it is never in a hurry. Apparently it has no need to be.

Wonderful willows bend their branches over its limpid waters. The river does not have to tell them how beautiful they are; they can look into that clear surface and see for themselves. Rushes and thick grasses grow close to the water's edge, while hidden away along the banks are bowers of unexpected loveliness; sudden turns in the ever-changing course show fresh vistas of picturesque charm.

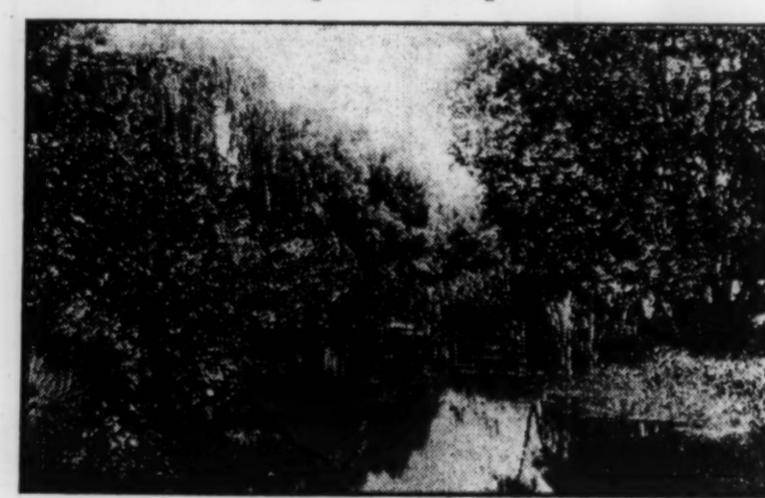
With so much natural beauty to start with, there was no need when the park commission took the land to add anything to improve it. In fact it was felt that if this were attempted the result would be to disfigure rather than to beautify. That is why in the years since then the park commission has contented itself with keeping the trees trimmed and the grass cut, doing nothing else to change the primitive beauty of the shores through which the river makes its way.

And now the people of Winchester are going to see if they cannot do as much for the northern end of the river as the park commission and nature have done for the southern end. They feel that it is only right that the river should be made attractive through its entire length. They are hoping to see the day when canoeists will delight in paddling from Judkins pond to Upper Mystic lake. And perhaps—who knows?—the mayor of Springfield may be induced to come over and try himself!

DETROIT TEACHERS TO GO EAST ON TRIP

DETROIT, Mich.—Fully 100 public school teachers from Detroit, Pontiac, Bay City, Battle Creek and other nearby cities, it is expected, will leave here Friday, April 3, for their tenth annual Easter vacation tour to New York, Washington and other eastern points.

The itinerary, according to the Free Press, includes a day at Niagara, four days in New York city and two days in Washington, or the members of the party may separate at Bethlehem, Pa., so that those who prefer may spend two days in Philadelphia and four days in Washington.



Where the quiet stream's banks are rich in foliage

PHILIPPINES ARE CALLED PROMISING

Country Belongs to Mineral Belt Encircling Pacific Ocean, Say Geologists—Compared to Nevada, Peru and Chile

CAPITAL IS INTERESTED

How many people know that "the Philippine islands represent part of a great ore belt which encircles the Pacific ocean"? "Not only on the basis of age, but of structure, mineralization and associated rocks," says a recent report, "can this archipelago be classed with some of the world's great mineral regions such as those found in Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Mexico, Chile and Peru."

To many this information will come as a surprise. The mineral resources of the Philippines is not a subject that has been widely discussed. Yet there are some people who know about these resources and who have gone to the Philippines expressly to develop them. They are not piling up fortunes but say they are getting satisfactory results and opening up lines of industry which they claim look extremely promising. This is indicated in the statement given out by the bureau of natural science, that though "this is not a mining country for a poor man and any gold rush or any other kind of a mining boom would lead to a great number of bitter disappointments, there is a legitimate mining industry here which, if properly fostered, will yield in time a large return both to private investors and the government."

In former days gold mining to some extent was carried on by the natives after a rude fashion which made it barely profitable. Now this branch of mining is one of the most active in the islands. Up-to-date dredges have been installed on various rivers, and more are being built. In the Paracale district it is believed that the production for

some time to come will rest entirely with the dredges, and that it will average over 1,000,000 pesos a year. The success of such dredges as have been installed has greatly encouraged further expenditures for the same purpose. The leading quartz-gold mining district is the Aboroy. Here one important mine, the Colorado, has been for some time in active operation, and the erection of additional mills, where the gold is extracted from the ore, points to the prosperity of the industry since the coming of adequate capital and modern methods of carrying on the work.

Coal and Iron Mined

The iron industry in the Philippines includes the mining of iron ore and the production of iron castings, for which several new furnaces have been built in the last two years. The iron produced is used solely for the manufacture of plow castings. Locally there are also some small Chinese foundries which make plow castings, as well as pans for boiling water, and frying pans from old iron scraps and imported pig iron. The pig iron is imported from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Though coal mining went through a period of depression in 1912, which brought the industry practically to a standstill, profitable resumption is confidently expected. This is especially desirable in view of the fact that gas-producing plants, one of which has been installed by the bureau of science, have proved that Philippine coal can be utilized successfully to furnish cheap power.

Besides metals and coal, the main mineral resources of the Philippines are lime, sand and gravel, stone, salt, and various clay products. Of late there has been an increased demand for lime in connection with the erection of modern sugar mills, inasmuch as lime kilns are included in the design of these plants. The lime is obtained either from limestone or from sea shells which are gathered and burned near Manila bay. Sand and gravel are obtained from streams and beaches in almost every part of the islands. A great

deal has been dredged from Manila bay. Salt is obtained from saline spring waters or manufactured from sea water.

An industry which, it is thought, could be of unusual commercial value and meet a very definite need if developed extensively is the manufacture of sand lime bricks.

The kinds of stone adapted to building purposes are not numerous in the Philippines; neither are they conveniently located for use. Moreover,

those who have tried using concrete for building purposes instead of stone have found it extremely expensive. Therefore the need of a cheap and durable building stone has been most evident.

Sand-Lime Brick Liked

The sand-lime brick seems to be the most feasible substitute for stone or concrete, for tests have shown that in every way it apparently meets the demands of the Philippine climate as a satisfactory building material. "Conditions are very favorable for the manufacture of brick and artificial stone from sand and lime," says a recent report, "if the enterprise is carefully and conservatively managed. The best location for the first plant is probably the vicinity of Manila. The cost of manufacturing and selling 20,000 9-inch bricks of the best quality is estimated not to exceed 13 pesos (\$6.50 United States currency) per 1,000. Compared with other Philippine building materials of equal value, this is very reasonable, and the profit of a plant could be increased by extending its operations to include the manufacture of lime, hollow building blocks, tiles, slabs, marbles ornamental stones, etc."

The existence of petroleum on the islands has been established beyond question, but whether it exists in quantities sufficient to make it profitable commercially is not wholly determined. The discovery and development of extensive oil fields lies at least within the range of possibilities. The geologic survey of the Borneo Peninsula, Tayabas, made by the Bureau of Science, has shown that the structure of that district seems to be very favorable for the accumulation of petroleum in commercial quantities.

WRITER SEES PILGRIM TRAITS IN IMMIGRANT

Religious and Political Freedom, Says Mary Antin, is the Ideal That Makes Plymouth Rock and Ellis Island Alike

JEW TAKEN AS TEST

That the ideals of the Mayflower inspire every immigrant ship, and that Ellis Island is only another name for Plymouth Rock, is the gist of Mary Antin's flaming defense of the immigrant of today, which she makes in the April American magazine. She selects the Plymouth Pilgrim as the type of the best Americanism, the example of the desirable immigrant. Then she proceeds to show in the immigration of today the same idealism, the same love of religious freedom and political liberty, the same sturdy pioneering qualities and capacity for civic loyalty which enabled the immigrants of Plymouth and those who came after them to be the founders of a great republic.

She says that it requires 100 times more fidelity to a religious ideal to be a Jew in Russia today than it did to be a non-conformist in seventeenth century England. She notes that of the 8,213,000 immigrants to the United States between 1899 and 1909 nearly 1,000,000 were Russian Jews, who came from loyalty to religious conviction, to escape persecution. In the Russian revolution of 1905, she says that of those persons found to be political offenders, 63 out of 100 were Jews, in places where there were only 15 Jews to 85 Gentiles in every 100. This proves the Russian Jew's love of civic liberty, she thinks, and his capacity to understand the American ideals.

Likens Men to Pearls

Furthermore all the immigrants today cherish deeply the Pilgrim love of education. The names on the lists of schools and colleges prove that the immigrants are using to the full the opportunities opened by the new world. The names of Americans successful in literature, music, art and the like, all show the immigrant origin in large proportion.

The itinerary, according to the Free Press, includes a day at Niagara, four days in New York city and two days in Washington, or the members of the party may separate at Bethlehem, Pa., so that those who prefer may spend two days in Philadelphia and four days in Washington.

Charges Called High

The rates for single, individual lessons are high, but if you can invite seven or more of your friends into going into a class with you, the rate will be much less, the manager tells you, perhaps not more than one dollar a lesson.

And what is more, he says that riding skirts will be furnished free. Then

he tells you of groups of men and women who make a practise of coming one

or two evenings a week right through the year and who would rather spend their recreation money on horseback riding than in any other way.

This puts a new light on the matter.

Previously you had supposed that horseback riding was only for people of leisure and wealth. Perhaps you had often seen groups of riders cantering along some well-kept bridle path of a bright summer afternoon and thought with a sigh of how you, too, would like to know how to ride horseback but probably never would. But now you find that learning is not as impossible as you had fancied, and the upshot of the whole matter is that you proceed at once to get your friends interested and soon make a pearl.

The hardihood of the New England pioneer, too, is typified in the modern immigrant. It is he who is building up the mighty achievements of which we boast. He is the laborer in mine and forest, in culvert and on trestle, in subway and tunnel and ditch, everywhere. But for this army of patient and enduring labor, the bone and sinew of Europe, the plans of the American financiers were but so much waste paper.

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so much waste paper.

As for moral qualities, the writer

thinks the immigrant can challenge com-

parison with many elements in American life.

The slums of the city are not made by the immigrant. Pour the hordes of

New York into Berlin and there would

be no slum, for Berlin knows how to

keep a clean city. If votes are bought

there must be a politician to buy them.

Freedom Molds Character

The writer makes a good case and her argument should arouse in every Amer-

ican more consideration for the welfare

of the immigrant with his halting Eng-

lish and his yearning to understand

human freedom. But it remains to be

said that the Plymouth Pilgrims brought

with them those ideals of human liberty,

and justice, of fair play and self-gov-

ernment under law, on which the repub-

lican stands. It is the task of the present

to teach these things to the newcomers.

First Lesson Described

The day comes when you are to take

your first lesson. You have never been

on a horse before, but to ride one looks

so easy—like skating and swimming and

tennis—that you are sure you will soon

learn, and with the help of the instruc-

tor you eagerly mount the fine-looking

animal brought out for your lesson; that

is, you eagerly start to mount, but it

isn't as simple as you had thought. At

last, however, you are on, and involun-

tarily you grip the reins with a clutch

that betokens your feeling and at the

same time you stiffen your back and

assume an expression that is meant to

be serenely cheerful but the instructor

from long experience knows better, and

so do you in the bottom of your heart.

"Don't stiffen your spine so," he says

soothingly. "Sit up straight but keep

the back flexible. Hold the head well

back, and just feel comfortable." Excel-

lent advice, to be sure, but what begin-

ner ever took it? Except children, for

they generally are not afraid, but grown-

ups do not seem to take so naturally and

fearlessly to a new experience. If they

did, riding masters would have a hap-

py time with amateurs.

Fortunately, the horse is used to hav-

ing such riders as you. He may object

to your merciless pulling on the reins

and the unreasonable way in which you

dig your heels into his sides, but he is

too well-bred as a rule to show his feel-

Fifth Boston Opera Season Reviewed

Completing its fifth season today, the Boston Opera Company has to its credit the presentation of 29 operas in the 18 weeks since November, 1913, and 72 performances of complete works in the regular subscription series. Reassembling in January, 1915, the company will enter on its sixth season, which will last 12, instead of 18 weeks. If the announced scheme of double series of performances, with two changes of bill each week, is mathematically carried out next year, the repertory will contain 24 operas. The company will therefore have on an average a rather heavier routine of preparation than it has had this year with 18 weeks and 29 operas.

A comparison of the beginning of this season with that of last season shows that the company was at a great advantage in 1913-14 from having a preliminary period of rehearsal. Starting the season of 1913-14 with almost no preparation, it gave performances in November and December which were the least satisfactory it has ever given since the first year of all. Though its work did at length reach the standard of last year and finally even surpassed it, there was a long waiting time.

Policies Indicated

This experience indicates that one of two policies for the sixth season will be adopted. Either there will be a return to the plan of a preliminary rehearsal period, or the present members of the

management. Musical assistants who have done much unseen service in the course of the year, mostly as trainers of the singers in their roles were the work of Mr. Devaux. The field management of the Italian pieces has been the work of Mr. Reale. The field singing, which in certain important respects, especially in sureness of attack and in intonation, has not been equalled in any previous season, was the product of Mr. Sbaglia's choral discipline. The

"Meistersinger" and the revival of "Louise" have been directed by Mr. Cecchetti and Mme. Paporello. The prompting, which like the coaching of principals and like the tending of the curtain, has been unseen, and which also has been unheard, except on occasions when artists were insufficiently rehearsed, has been in charge of Mr. Pla.

Wagner Mastered

It is the musical accomplishment of an opera house that necessarily counts for the most. "Meistersinger" was so well prepared under Mr. Caplet that the arrival late in the year of so great a Wagnerian authority as Mr. Weingartner made no significant difference in the interpretation. Moreover, it was so finely mastered by the singers of the company that it was given for the sixth time on March 9 with only one assisting artist from the renowned organization in New York. Mr. Goritz on that occasion sang his imitable Beckmesser, but a baritone in the company, Mr. Dangas, was at hand with the role learned in German and the Boston forces could have presented the great Wagnerian comedy without any outside help.

A musical branch of opera which is carefully cultivated today is the orchestra. And the orchestra of the Boston opera house has developed more in the past year than in all the four previous years together. It is not yet a perfectly adjusted group of instrumental colors. But unquestionably the work it has done in the last 10 weeks is the best the men comprising its membership know how to do. The players have served the house with the enthusiasm of artists who felt that the men in charge were bringing out the best there was in them. Not few of the members are artists of high rank in their particular instrumental fields. Others of them are like certain of the singers on the stage, fast rising to the highest rank in their profession.

Scenery Interprets

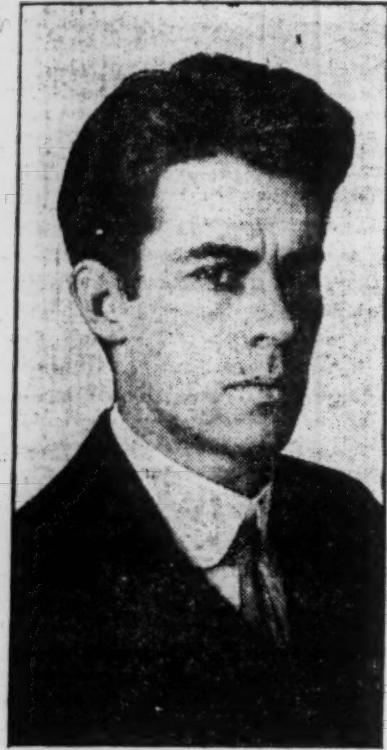
The thing for which the company is making an individual place for itself among the first lyric organizations of the world is its scenic method. The originality and the beauty of the stage backgrounds which have been built after the designs of Joseph Urban are not questioned anywhere. The "Meistersinger" production this year has revealed the human quality of Mr. Urban as draftsman, painter and manager of light. His pictures were as striking a study of the character of Hans Sachs, the Nuremberg cobbler, as any actual impersonator of the figure of Sachs could be. But more ingenious and daring than the "Meistersinger" scenes studies were the three settings for "Monna Vanna." These were constructed and painted in a short space of time at the beginning of the year and they were probably the most remarkable effort from the decorative standpoint that the stage director has thus far made.

Artistic Significance

"The artistic significance of the club is in a high degree important. With 100 players it will be possible to give the works of Richard Strauss and other moderns just as they were written. At the first concert Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" was played, likewise Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony and Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

"Obviously this is a musical development of serious significance, and it is only the combination of the forces of the Symphony orchestra with their other brethren of the profession that makes it possible. It is aimed to give one concert a season and devote all the money realized in the building of club premises and a studio block. Here the men can meet; here they can entertain distinguished strangers; here the instrumentalists can gain all the advantages which come from social and artistic converse.

"The essential feature of the enterprise is the fact that the musicians are doing the work for themselves. They are building their own club; they are foregoing remuneration in order to do so, and they are giving the public music for which, under ordinary conditions, they must wait for a term of years."



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston opera company)

RALPH LYFORD

American musician having charge of "Hansel and Gretel" and off-scene singing of company

company, who owing to their long practice together have reached in the last few weeks a higher efficiency than has been known in any former season will be as far as possible all reengaged. If the present members do all come back, the policy of a stock company will be the result. Since that is the policy which has given the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York its premiership, it seems likely to be the one that will be adopted. For although Bostonians have become used to many changes of artists, they may, considering the shortness of the sixth season, prefer to hear again the singers who have done so well in the closing weeks of this season. If these singers should return they could go at once to work in January, 1915, and save the loss that arises from a new set of artists learning each other's ways, the customs of the house and the temper of the public.

One of these two schemes seems inevitable if the company is to have a high standard from the beginning to the end of the brief sixth season. The stock company idea would be from the general artistic standpoint the more normal one. The scheme of a preliminary rehearsal period would probably be the more expensive.

Singers Develop

The fact that the present season has developed a crescendo of merit from its opening to its close is assuring, inasmuch as it proves that the director of the institution has an aptitude for selecting artists of growing powers. So if he should bring back an entirely new company next winter from Europe, it would doubtless be one that would improve, even if at the outset its members should not work proficiently together.

There is no escape from the showing

(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston opera company)

As assistant conductor George Hirst prepares singers in roles

DALLAS CHOOSES SINGERS AND ORCHESTRA FOR SAENGERFEST

DALLAS, Tex.—Charles A. Mangold announces that the St. Louis Symphony orchestra, the German tenor, Rudolf Berger, and the Swedish coloratura soprano, Marie Sundelin, have been engaged for the state saengerfest festivities, which will be held in Dallas, May 11-14.

Mr. Mangold is president of the local festival committee which has in charge the details of the saengerfest. He went, the News says, to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and other eastern cities to make these bookings for the May concert.

In St. Louis, Mr. Mangold heard the orchestra of that city in concert under Max Zeh, conductor. Later he went to Cincinnati, where he heard the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra under the direction of Dr. Ernst Kunwald. Before

making his selection he decided to visit Chicago and proceeded to that city, where he heard the Chicago Symphony orchestra in concert. After carefully considering the matter he finally engaged the St. Louis organization.

"I found it a difficult matter to select one of the three orchestras I had the pleasure of hearing," he said. "All three are superior organizations. I finally decided on St. Louis for the reason that the business men and merchants of that city are closely allied with those of Dallas, and the organization itself will please the most critical."

According to President Mangold, the program for the state saengerfest will be divided as follows: Monday, May 11, reception to singers; Tuesday, May 12, rehearsal and evening concert; Wednesday, May 13, matinee and evening concert; Thursday, May 14, banquet.

(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston opera company)

SYRACUSE CHORUS TO GIVE FESTIVAL UNDER TOM WARD

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With the Chicago Symphony orchestra assisting, chorus of the Central New York Music Festival Association, Tom Ward, conductor, will give a series of five concerts at the Arena May 4, 5 and 6. The chorus will be augmented by singers from Auburn and Oswego and will number about 500 voices.

There will be a school children's concert at which a chorus of 500 children, directed by John J. Raleigh, will appear. There will be general choral and orchestral programs.

Among the works to be presented are Coleridge-Taylor's "Tale of Old Japan" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The soloists include the following: John McCormack, Miss Anna Case, Miss Marie Casiova, Miss Christine Miller, Lambert Murphy, Reinhard Werrenrath, Andre Segurado, Miss Alice Nielsen and Bruno Steinle.

CONDUCTOR OF FRENCH REPETORY



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston Opera Company)

Edouard Tournon interprets standard scores

SAN FRANCISCO MUSICIANS GIVE FREELY OF TALENT IN AID OF NEW ORGANIZATION

Augmented Symphony Orchestra Under Henry Hadley Conductor Offers Opportunity for Public to Hear Best Music, Players Donating Time for Rehearsals

SAN FRANCISCO Some 230 musicians, including the rank and file of the San Francisco orchestra, and Henry Hadley and many of the best of their professional brethren, have banded themselves into a club, subscribed \$10 apiece, and 100 of their number gave a concert at the Cort with the object of forming the nucleus of a fund for a clubhouse.

"The point on which I would insist," Redfern Mason writes in the Examiner, "is an example of practical idealism worthy of all praise and support in that these 100 men, with Mr. Hadley at their head, are giving their services free simply for the joy of playing and the satisfaction of working together for the establishment of a club which shall be a credit to the orchestral players of the city and the artistic welfare of San Francisco generally.

"The Cort people have given their theater at a low figure, every man from Mr. Hadley to the youngest player in the orchestra gives his services absolutely free. The club itself pays for such substitutes as may have to be engaged in order that the men may be able to play at the concert.

"The artistic significance of the club is in a high degree important. With 100 players it will be possible to give the works of Richard Strauss and other moderns just as they were written. At the first concert Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" was played, likewise Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony and Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

"Obviously this is a musical development of serious significance, and it is only the combination of the forces of the Symphony orchestra with their other brethren of the profession that makes it possible. It is aimed to give one concert a season and devote all the money realized in the building of club premises and a studio block. Here the men can meet; here they can entertain distinguished strangers; here the instrumentalists can gain all the advantages which come from social and artistic converse.

"The essential feature of the enterprise is the fact that the musicians are doing the work for themselves. They are building their own club; they are foregoing remuneration in order to do so, and they are giving the public music for which, under ordinary conditions, they must wait for a term of years."

ITALIANS UNVEIL VERDI BUST THEY GAVE TO SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO Miss Florence Gatto, chosen by the Italian residents of this city as their representative, unveiled the Verdi monument in Golden Gate park last Sunday afternoon.

The park commissioners had a special platform erected in front of the bandstand in the park and Luisa Tetrazzini sang an aria from "Aida."

Andrew Sharboro was president of the day and made the opening speech. He was followed by Chevalier E. Dano, consul-general for Italy. The formal presentation of the monument to the city was made by Ettore Patrizi, editor of L'Italia

and chairman of the executive committee. It was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Rolph. The oration of the day was made by Joseph D. Redding, and the exercises included singing by a chorus of school children and by members of the United Choral Society of San Francisco, under the direction of Maestro L. Cechetti. The oration of the day in Italian was by Mario Giannini, president of the Italian free school. Nearly all of the music played by the band under the direction of Charles H. Cassata, was from Verdi, and the choruses sung by the school children and the adult chorus were from Verdi operas.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH WANTED BY DENVER CLUB

DENVER The library board and the members of the Colorado Electric Club have a movement on foot to establish a business men's branch of the public library in the downtown district.

The Electric Club, according to the Times, has agreed to equip a room at the Chamber of Commerce building if the public library will furnish the books. The nature of the library is to be chiefly reference and all fiction will be eliminated, except the monthly periodicals.

AMONG THE WORKS TO BE PRESENTED ARE Coleridge-Taylor's "Tale of Old Japan" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The soloists include the following: John McCormack, Miss Anna Case, Miss Marie Casiova, Miss Christine Miller, Lambert Murphy, Reinhard Werrenrath, Andre Segurado, Miss Alice Nielsen and Bruno Steinle.

ATLANTA, Ga.—With a membership of 100 students who are attending the schools and colleges in Atlanta, the South Carolina Students Club has been organized, the Constitution reports.

The members of the club have formed their organization for social purposes and to advertise their home state whenever possible.

WOMEN'S CLUB TO HELP UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON—More than three-score former students and graduates of the University of California met here recently and formed an organization to be known as the University of California Woman's Club.

The object of the club is to promote the interests of the University of California in a general way, the Tribune says. The club will stand for things pertaining to higher education and social uplift.

QUINCY BOYS HEAR ADDRESS

QUINCY, Mass.—Dr. F. M. Seelye of Springfield delivered an address to the boys of the high school and the employed boys of the Y. M. C. A. over 14 years of age in the assembly hall of the high school last night. His subject was "Personal Purity."

GARDNER CANDIDACY ENDORSED

The candidacy of Congressman A. P. Gardner for reelection next fall is endorsed by Charles P. Tindley of Beverly, who has been mentioned as Progressive candidate for the same position.

PAN-HELLENICS ARE FORMED BY GEORGIA WOMEN

ATLANTA, Ga.—The fourth meeting of the Atlanta Pan-Hellenic was attended by representatives from 10 national fraternities for women, the Constitution reports.

A number of young clubwomen are manifesting great interest in the organization and already they have become members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. They expect not only to promote the interests of the National Pan-Hellenic Congress, but also to engage in some phase of social service work locally.

Announcement was made of the organization of the Rome Pan-Hellenic, which was conducted by Miss Bessie Kempton, who has recently been appointed state chairman of sororities by the president of the state federation.

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KANSAS CITY DRAMA LEAGUE TRYING TO IMPROVE TASTE FOR PLAYS OFFERS PRIZE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City center of the Drama League of America has doubled its membership during the year past and is outlining an ambitious program, as explained by the president, John H. Thacher, in the Times. The Kansas City league has offices in the Fine Arts Institute, 1020 McGee street.

When the organization gains a sufficient prestige through a powerful membership, it hopes, said Mr. Thacher, to go to theater managers and offer recommendations as to what plays will be acceptable to a theater-going public.

One of the chief aims now is to educate the youth to a more intelligent appreciation of good plays.

We are stimulating interest in dramatic criticism by offering a prize of \$25 to the undergraduate in any Kansas City high school or preparatory school who sends us the best essay on "The Art of Play Making," Mr. Thacher said. "All essays must contain not less than 2000 nor more than 3000 words and must be addressed to the president of the Drama League, 927 New York Life building, Kansas City, Mo. The contest will close April 1, 1914. The fol-

dairy products is now sold and controlled by great packing companies and the system of marketing these products has given rise to certain grave abuses that may frustrate all attempts to raise the standard of purity of these goods;

Whereas, The existing anti-trust laws should be so modified as to permit the free organization of farmers for the proper production and sale of their products, and

Whereas, The second national conference on marketing and farm credits was made by the board in a resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint a committee of Wisconsin citizens to go to Chicago and set forth the claims of Wisconsin producers at the second national conference on marketing and farm credits, to be held April 14, 15, 16 and 17. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, This board is about to authorize the use of certain brands certifying to the standards of purity and the quality of dairy and other farm products; and

Whereas, A large part of Wisconsin

CITY'S STREET-CAR COMPANY HELPS FARMERS BUILD LINE

PORLTAND, Ore.—Portland's street railroad corporation is helping the farmers of the Willamette Valley to get better rail facilities into Portland. The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company has agreed to guarantee a \$700,000 bond issue of the Willamette Valley Southern Railway, which means, according to the Oregonian, completion of the line from Oregon City through Beaver Creek, Mulino and Molalla to Mt. Angel.

In return for this arrangement, the Willamette Valley Southern will purchase its electric power from the Portland railway and will interchange its traffic with that road at Oregon City.

The Willamette Valley Southern already has about seven miles of road completed. The remaining distance to Mt. Angel is 25 miles. This can be built with the \$700,000 accruing from the sale of the bonds.

Stock

"Faust" Given

Representation of Gounod Piece
Ends Subscription Series of
Performances at Opera House,
Felix Weingartner Directing

MR. MURATORE SINGS

Singing Gounod's "Faust" under the musical direction of Felix Weingartner, the Boston Opera company gave its fifty-fourth and last evening performance of the season Friday night to the delight of a large house. There was applause for all the good points in the interpretation, and they were many, particularly for the work of the French tenor, Mr. Muratore, in the garden scene, for that of the bass, Mr. Marcoux, in the church scene and for the baritone, Mr. Danges, in the scene of Valentine's repudiation of Marguerite.

There were two Marguerites, Mme. Weingartner singing in the first two acts and Mme. Beriza singing in the last two. Mr. Everett was the Wagner, Mme. Swartz the Siebel and Miss Leveroni the Martha.

The representation was not of such excellent whole effect as the other two subscription nights of the week were, when "Louise" and "Aida" were sung, with certain members of this cast taking part. It was interesting, however, for its fine moments. Mr. Weingartner for the first time during his visit forgot the capacity of his performers in the kermeesse scene and began to direct the pageant as though he had violinists and wood-wind men of measureless technical resources, a ballet of Parisian training and a chorus drilled to orchestral alertness of attack. He let himself go for a minute or two as he never has before and in a surprising way the three field groups before him, players, dancers and singers, responded to his baton. But it would require something more than an instant's inspiration for Mr. Weingartner to do all with the opera company that he desired. There would want to be an artistic organization of the highest quality in every department to accomplish what he knows how to ask.

There is probably no opportunity a French tenor prizes more than the song of salutation to Marguerite's house. Mr. Muratore was half the actor and half the successful operatic artist singing his farewell aria in this scene. Evidently he accosted the audience with greater zeal than Gretchen's dwelling.

There is no more vivid moment for a bass who has an acting voice, a good stage technique and confidential relations with his public than that of Mephistopheles addressing Marguerite from behind the church pillar. Mr. Marcoux was very near to being the realistic actor in this scene. He was not subtle, but he was powerful.

It is always French opera where Mr. Danges appears. There are a neatness about his picturing character and a lucidity about his exposition of the drama that are professional in the best meaning of the word. In everything he is a man of the stage, an artist who respects libertad and composer, and who puts constructive, not merely imitative, inter-

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY'S MAY FESTIVAL OF MUSIC ARRANGED

DETROIT, Mich.—The University Musical Society at Ann Arbor has completed arrangements for its twenty first annual May festival, to be given in Hill Auditorium May 13-16.

This year's program, according to the Free Press, will rival in brilliancy that of last. It will introduce one operatic star new to Ann Arbor audiences, Ricardo Martin of the Metropolitan Opera company, who will make his initial bow to an Ann Arbor audience on Friday afternoon. At that time also the chorus of 300 children's voices will be heard in the cantata, "Into the World," by Benoit. Martin will sing "Celeste Aida," by Verdi, and "Sigmund's Love Song," from Wagner's "Die Walkure."

Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, will appear in the first concert Wednesday evening.

SPOKANE GETS ORCHESTRA OF 45 ON ITS FEET

SPOKANE—At a meeting of musical inclined people, it was decided to go ahead with the symphony orchestra which has been meeting Monday nights in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce under the direction of Professor George A. Stout.

To encourage the formation of a symphony orchestra in Spokane, the Musical Art Society will hold an open meeting, in all probability in the auditorium of the Lewis and Clark high school Monday evening, April 27, when the orchestra of 45 pieces will make its first public appearance.

The orchestra is starting out with the backing of the business men of the city. A sum of money has been raised without solicitation to purchase the necessary preliminary library and a bassoon and other instruments, necessary for the instrumentation of the full symphony.

The intention of the orchestra is to increase its library sufficiently to continue the Monday night rehearsals throughout the summer, in preparation for an active season next fall and winter, when a series of concerts will be given.

The program for the memorial cere-

mories has not been completed.



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston opera company)

ANTHONY DUBOIS

Musical assistant who works with orchestra and with stage performers

fantasia in C major, op. 17; Chopin, three studies, nocturne in G major, two mazurkas, scherzo in B flat minor; Liszt, rhapsody.

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumbold, baritone, appear at Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, with William Murdoch, pianist, assisting. Mme. Butt will sing an aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos," the air from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," songs by Brahms, Beethoven, Debussy, Stanford and Loughborough; an old Breton air and Belfast street song. Mr. Rumbold will present songs by Brahms, Franz Davies, Figaro's air from the "Barber of Seville" and folk songs. The singers will give the French folk song, "Au clair de la lune," as a duet. The pianist will play works by Franck, Chopin and Debussy.

Carl Flesch, the Hungarian violinist, will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts of April 3 and 4. He will play the Brahms violin concerto. The orchestral numbers will be the "Scotch" symphony of Mendelssohn and Debussy's "Iberia." According to present plans, the new symphony of P. G. Clapp will be introduced at the concerts of April 10 and 11.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, appears in Jordan hall on the afternoon of April

17.

with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra,

under the leadership of Frederick Stock. This orchestra will be heard at all the concerts. Thursday evening the Choral Union will sing the chorus parts of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," while the solo roles will be sung by Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Margaret Keyes, contralto, and Henri Scott, baritone. Friday evening Signor Pasquale Amato will sing three arias. On Saturday afternoon Earl Moore, head of the organ department of the University School of Music, will give an organ recital with Inez Barbour and Margaret Keyes as soloists. The final concert on Saturday evening is to be a dramatic cantata, "Caractacus," sung by the Choral Union, with Florence Hinkle, Lambert Murphy, Reinhard Werrenrath and Henri Scott as soloists.

The city has the largest factories for



Symphony's Work

4, playing the following works: Mozart, fantasia in C minor; Schumann, "Papillons"; Beethoven, sonata in C minor, op. 111; Cesar Franck, prelude, choral and fugue; Brahms, ballade in D minor, op. 10, capriccio in B minor, op. 76; Chopin, ballade in G minor.

A recital by Mme. Carreno, the pianist, is announced in Jordan hall on the afternoon of April 15.

Mme. Evelyn Scottney, soprano, gives a concert in Symphony hall on the evening of March 31, with the assistance of Howard White, bass; Charles K. North, flutist, and Charles Strongy, pianist. Mme. Scottney's selections will include arias from her opera repertory and Scotch songs.

Closing its season of free indoor concerts under the auspices of the park and recreation department of the city, the municipal orchestra gives a program at the Francis Parkman school, Forest Hills, on the evening of March 31, with Louis C. Elson lecturing and with soloists as follows: Miss Edith Ellis, soprano; William Howard, violinist. The selections will be the following: Overture to "Rienzi"; Wagner, prelude, Jarnefelt; aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Mascagni; prelude, from the opera "Tristan and Isolde"; Wagner; solo for violin, "Faust Fantasy"; Sarasate; intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna"; Wolf-Ferrari; vocal selection, "Chanson provençale"; Dell'Acqua; "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2, Liszt.

The Cecilia Society, Arthur Mees, director, will present the Bach "St. Matthew Passion" in Symphony hall on the evening of April 10 at 8 o'clock, with a choir of boys from Emmanuel church assisting. There will be an auxiliary chorus seated with the audience to help in the general singing of the chorales. The soloists will be as follows: Miss Grace Kerns, soprano; Miss Mildred Potter, contralto; Nicholas Doughty, tenor; Horatio Connell, baritone; Earl Cartwright, baritone. The organist will be John P. Marshall.

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, will present Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in Symphony hall on the evening of April 26, with Bernard Ferguson singing the baritone part. The other soloists are the following: Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soprano; Mrs. Mabel N. Foote, contralto; Joseph Gould-rent, tenor.

George Mitchell, tenor, and Felix Fox, pianist, give a joint recital in Steinert hall on the evening of April 23.

CHICAGO SPENDS FOR MUSIC \$31,640,000 IN YEAR SAYS ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

CHICAGO—Chicago's supremacy in the realms of music is proved by the Association of Commerce statistics, the Evening Post reports. They show that last year this city spent \$31,640,000 for music. Of this amount \$28,000,000 was paid for musical instruments and sheet music and \$3,640,000 went for instruction and musical entertainment.

Chicago is thus the chief city in the world in the spending of music money.

To this fact is largely due the selection of this city for the annual musical congress or exhibition of musical instruments and accessories. It will be held in the Coliseum next October for two weeks.

Among the facts vouchered for by the Association of Commerce are the following:

"About \$31,640,000 is spent by Chicagoans annually for music, instruction in music and musical instruments.

"The sheet music business in Chicago amounts to \$1,500,000 a year."

It is estimated that more than \$2,000,000 is paid each year to private music teachers by Chicagoans desirous of learning the art of playing some instrument. More than \$1,000,000 is paid annually for the resident grand opera company.

The production of the best musical instruments in the world.

There are in Chicago 100 firms engaged in the piano business. Of these 25 have their own factories located here.

"The player-piano has rapidly come into public favor and this type is found in thousands of Chicago homes.

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A wonderful development in clarity, precision and freedom, it must be admitted, the string sections and all sections of the orchestra have made in the past few months. The first violins are at times incredibly accurate and bold in swinging through a passage of bravura. And at times it almost seems as if the second violins were going to be a match for the first. But here only the means of interpretation are disclosing themselves. Schumann is the least likely of all composers to yield up anything valuable under such virtuous treatment.

An interpretation of extraordinary beauty Dr. Muck and his men gave to the D'Indy tone poem. If the sacrifice of Schumann helped any in the accomplishment of this result, perhaps it was worth while. Dr. Muck is admirable with the French composers like Franck and D'Indy who are nearest to the Germans in their methods. In the "Summer Day on the Mountain" he thought nothing of how his men played, he gave no heed to the pungency of his brass tone or to the limpidity of his violin tone. He was not interested in how things were done but in getting something said. He was equally admirable in the "Spanish Caprice" of the Russian composer, Dance-tune, descriptive scene and all the comedy of the music were brought out with exquisite effect.

The readings of the composer by her contemporaries have not altered her convictions. The possibility of newly construing certain passages of the "Symphonic Studies" through modern piano technique has not induced her to change her method. Her style of playing is admirable for its finish but it is not a style in common use today.

If Mme. Senior-Brearley is not to be accorded a place among the stylists of the times, she is nevertheless to be classed among those musicians who know what they like and why they like it, who know what they can do and are courageous and free-hearted in doing it.

The men and women who take part in the send-off will meet at the City Club at 9:45 o'clock Sunday morning and will proceed to the Leyline Line pier at East Boston. The program on board the ship begins at 10:30 o'clock. Mayor Curley is announced as one of the speakers.

PECANS GRAFTED WITH HICKORY NUT TREES IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—The pecan industry in Crisp county has taken on a new phase through the grafting of pecan trees with hickory trees, the Constitution reports. In one grove of more than 100 acres of wooded land at Daphne, eight miles west of Cordele, is a heavy growth of hickory trees. The growers have begun to graft these trees with pecan trees. Within a few years these grafted trees will begin bearing and there will be no evidence of the hickory growth.

IOWA UNIVERSITY HEAD RESIGNS

IOWA CITY, Ia.—John G. Bowman,

president of the University of Iowa, has

resigned, effective March 31.

in Huntington Avenue theater on the evening of April 5, with Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto, and John Chipman, tenor, assisting. Jacques Hoffmann will direct the music.

Edwin Grasse, the violinist, appears in recital at the New Lecture hall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the music department of Harvard University on the evening of April 2.

The Virginia Stickney trio gives its concert in Steinert hall on the evening of April 2, presenting the Brahms trio, op. 8, the Klengel variations for violoncello and the Dvorak "Dumky" trio, op. 90.

W. Lynnwood Farman gives his sixth free organ recital in Emmanuel church,

Compositions of French, German and Russian School on Symphony Rehearsal Program Interpreted by Karl Muck

TONE POEM PLEASE

Presenting the Schumann symphony in B flat major, No. 1, op. 38, the D'Indy tone poem, "Summer Day on the Mountain," op. 61, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Caprice on Spanish Themes," op. 34, the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, gave its nineteenth public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and won the applause of a large audience. The three compositions, being typical products of the German, French and Russian schools of musical thinking, were an excellent summary of the progress of romanticism in northern Europe since Beethoven and Schubert.

The remotest of them in date, the symphony, and the one which is contemporary with the interpreters, the tone poem, were played first and second and thereby a striking contrast was attained. The last one, illustrating the knack of Russian composers for taking over the methods of men of other nationalities and accommodating them to their needs, was with good reason in subordinate position. For while Rimsky-Korsakoff in sentiment is a Slav, in his attitude toward his instrument and his handling of his tone colors he is half Teuton and half Gaul. Two music-makers of original style and one of adapted style were thus set in array.

As is the rule with Dr. Muck's programs, each work was presented with equal care. The "Spanish Caprice" was not played last just because in that position it could be excusably given a rough and ready reading. The presentation of the three pieces was as careful as the selection and grouping of them. But interpretation in all three cases was not equally impressive. The smallest triumph of the day was the symphony. It is remarkable that Schumann, the rejoicing, brooding poet, the hopeful-thinking, cautious-treading philosopher, should elude portrayal under Dr. Muck's baton and that only the outlandish craftsman and the writer of note combinations that unsettled the classic formulas of structure should be in evidence. The man of mood, the seer desirous of explaining the world to itself was not there.

At least he was not made to show himself in the first half of the symphony. And if he could not be persuaded or charmed out of hiding in the allegro and andante, of course he could not be laughed out in the scherzo. Dr. Muck has been too much the mere mechanician, the correct producer of sound and the unimpeachable marker of rhythm in symphonies of the standard mold before. He has more than once kept the human quality severely repressed until the time for laughter came. By so doing he has succeeded well in holding his house to the subject in hand. He has impressed his listeners with the expertness of his violinists and wood and brass players, he has shown what an orchestra can do in the way of virtuosity. But he has only astonished his audience. He has not moved it. Music read as the first two movements of the Schumann B-flat symphony were given on Friday afternoon is not interpretation. It is mere thrilling orchestral practice.

A wonderful development in clarity, precision and freedom, it must be admitted, the string sections and all sections of the orchestra have made in the past few months. The first violins are at times incredibly accurate and bold in swinging through a passage of bravura. And at times it almost seems as if the second violins were going to be a match for the first. But here only the means of interpretation are disclosing themselves. Schumann is the least likely of all composers to yield up anything valuable under such virtuous treatment.

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There are pianists who boast of saying things in the modern manner but who cannot prove that what they say is worth much. This artist, though she has an out-moded way of expressing herself, can both entertain and instruct all but the most experienced audiences.

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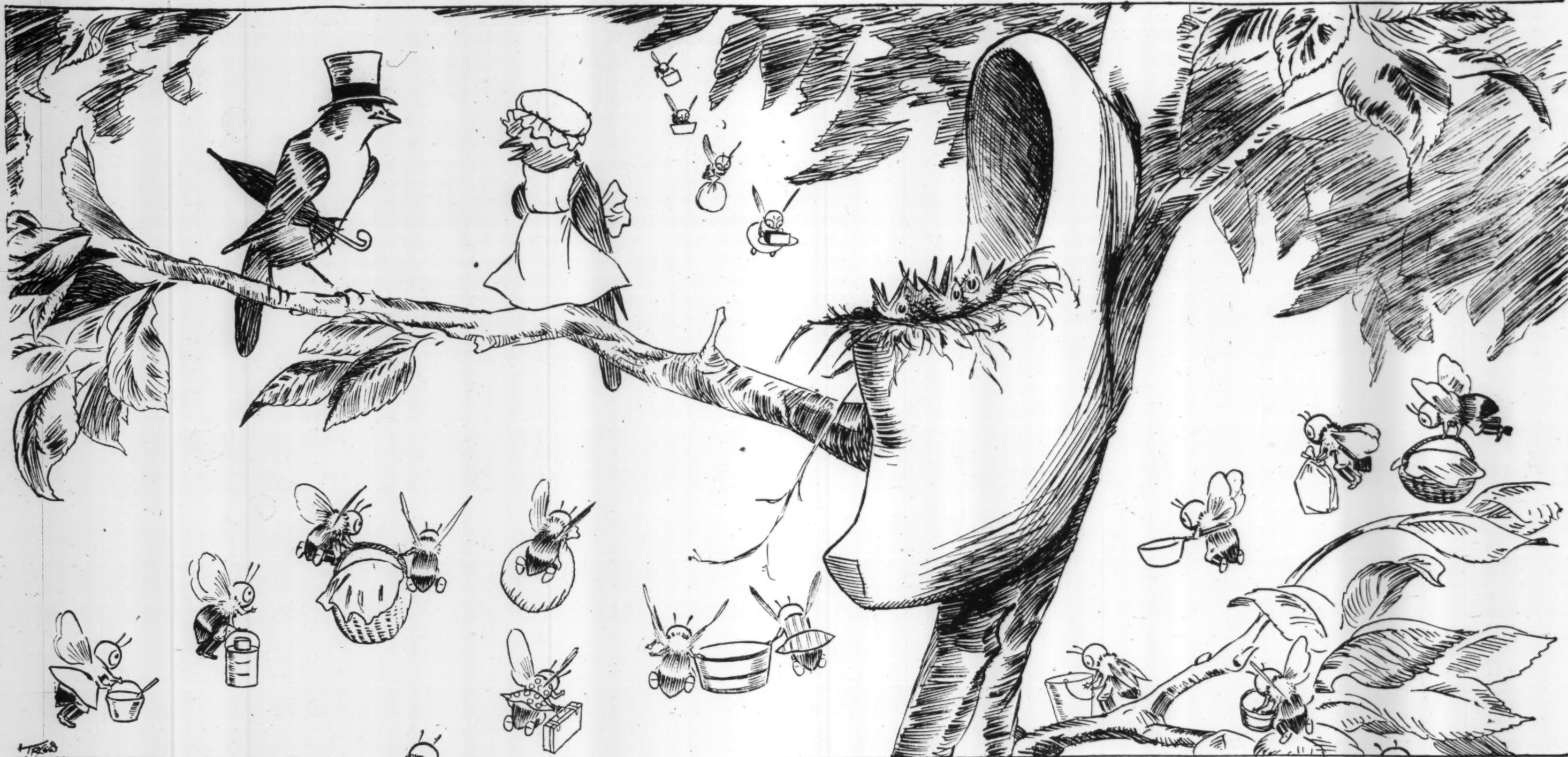
JONAS CHICKERING made his first piano more than ninety years ago, when the spirit of workmanship was that of the guilds practicing their crafts. The spirit of the Chickering of 1823 is within the Chickering of 1914. And it has been enriched by nearly a century's influence of musical genius applied to sympathetic craftsmanship.

You can have one of these noble instruments for as little as \$500 and arrangements can be made so that the purchase will not be a burden to you.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE.

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

There was a Red Robin who lived in a shoe,
His four little birdlings they made a to-do.
So Rob has to work while the birdlings all chirk,
And cry for their dinner from morning till murk.

And Robin flies eastward, and then he flies west,
He'd rather go playing or sing with the rest;
But those birds are all bill, which one never can fill!
Their voices keep asking for more with a will.

One day Mister Robin gets tired of his job.
And he just runs away—what a lazy old Bob!
Then Madam flies too, her lost lord to pursue,
And leaves the birds chirping "Chee-ee" and "Chew-eww!"

COUNTRY BOY LEAVING HOME
NOT SAME BOY AS FORMERLY

What has happened to the farm boy who used to come to the city lugging his antiquated grip containing his sole possessions, outside of the few dollars father was able to spare at the parting? He isn't to be found in New York, says the Press of that city. You never can meet him at the Pennsylvania or Grand Central stations. Times have changed.

The farm boy who arrives here these days has been "cityified" before he reaches us. His clothes look the same as those of the lad from over in Brooklyn, Staten Island or Philadelphia. Education has wrought the change. The colleges have had their part in the transformation; the high school has been a factor in bringing the uncouth youth to a standard that compares favorably with the city chaps.

The fact is that the country boy, as literature and life knew him, has disappeared. That is one of the conclusions arrived at by the commission of the Young Men's Christian Association that has been studying the problem. When he does reach New York city a little of the country bloom has been rubbed off. He isn't entirely sophisticated, but he's drifted to New York after short stays in other cities. But the boy from the farm doesn't make for this town as avily or directly as his brother of former years.

And there's another difference between the country boy of yesterday and today. Fred M. Hill and Arthur H. Greeley, secretaries of the commission on the country boy leaving home, expressed it briefly:

"With correspondence schools reaching every hamlet in the United States and boys everywhere taking advantage of them, there isn't the same ignorance of city conditions there was in former years. There isn't the same isolation. The country boy of today knows more; he knows more surely what he wants, and when he does come to the city it is with higher aims and not quite so adventurous a feeling. Even though we have not found there are so many boys 'right from the farm' as we had expected, we discovered there were more country boys in New York than ever before."

"A considerable percentage of them quit home for educational reasons. They are unwilling to engage in agriculture or other business without special preparation. They attend agricultural educa-

Then Owl in the oak tree began to complain,
The birds keep on clamoring, tho' tis in vain;
Owl tells Busy Bee, "Some one really should see
That those birds are kept quiet—they're troubling ME!"

So Busy takes word to the bees at the hive,
They start out to help, all as lively as live.
With baskets and bales and with bundles and pails,
To fill up those birdlings and silence their wails.

Sam comes with a skillet, long-handled and queer,
A big paper bag, Sam is carrying near;
A suit case is May's, which is all full of maize,
Or corn, which for robins one always should raise.

A tub of marshmallows Buzz carries with Susan.
The food they like best are they both of them choosin';
That's Sally, wise daughter, with pail full of water,
And dipper to pour it straight down, as she oughter.

Buff's bringing a milk-can that's topped with a cap,
It makes a good cup from which birdling may lap;
A big piece of honey, all amber and "runny,"
Is Jane's contribution, much nicer than money.

They're fetchin' and stuffin' it down every bird,
Till after a while not a one says a word;
But the birds still can swallow as if they were hollow,
So "fetch and stuff," "fetch and stuff," yet has to follow.

Just now Madam Robin comes back with a rush,
She's wondering what makes her darlings all hush;
And just as she gets here, to see to her pets here.
Old Robin comes too, and he brings his regrets here.

Of course, Mrs. Robin is scolding him some,
Tho' she's really quite happy to welcome him home;
The bees then with ardor replenish the larder,
And Robin agrees he will try to work harder.

He's had a gay time, though, and says his last word;
"All work and no play would make Bob a dull bird";
Both parents declare that the new bill of fare
Has stilled and has filled all the bills in their care.

WHY?

REMOVING THE FILM FROM
THE SPOILED NEGATIVE

Why does a cock crow in the morning?
Most of the lower animals have their own special way of making known by some peculiar sound that they are awake or startled, or that they have had their attention drawn to something that is happening, says the Children's Magazine;

Thus birds sing and twitter, dogs bark, horses neigh, fowls cackle, donkeys bray, and cocks crow. They make these noises by what we call instinct, which serves the same purpose in animals as reason does in human beings. Now, the first thing a cock does in the morning is to observe that it is daylight, and his instinctive method of showing his awakening is to crow vigorously, just as in the same way the birds begin to sing.

MANY JACKS

Jack is not only a boy's name. It is applied to a flower—"Jack in the pulpit," "Jack Frost" means the cold winds, and a "jack" is a machine to lift heavy weights. Then there are a "boot jack" for removing boots from the feet; a "smock jack" to turn a spit; a "jacksonape," applied to a saucy person; "Jack tar," a common sailor, and a "jacket," a small coat. Jackstay is a rail used on a boat to which to fasten sails, jackstone is a pebble piece used in the game of that name, jackstraw is a scarecrow, and jackwood is wood of the jack used in cabinet work.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TOOTHPICK TRICK

Arrange five toothpicks in the form of a double triangle. Then invite some one to take away two of the toothpicks and add three toothpicks, the figure to remain the same. The solution, of course, is to take away the two top toothpicks and then add the remaining three, so that the figure is reformed.—New York World.

LITTLE PROBLEM

111. When will the hands of a clock at right angles to each other for the first time after 12 o'clock?

Answer to Little Problem No. 110—Thirty feet.

Cleaning a piece of glass seems a simple enough proposition, yet a good many fail to achieve a satisfactory result when it comes to absolute cleanliness.

The amateur photographer's source of glass for most purposes is found in his stock of spoiled negatives; and it is often very difficult to remove from them every trace of the coating. Plate-makers are in the habit of giving this glass a substratum or preliminary coating to hold the emulsion to the glass and prevent frilling; and this substratum must be removed as well as the actual emulsion coating.

The easiest way to remove the film from a spoiled negative, if the fact that it is spoiled is recognized soon enough, is not to wash the plate as it comes from the hypo bath, but to put it up to dry with all the hypo in it. Before it is actually dry it is generally possible to peel off the whole of the coating in a piece; or, if it has dried, the film can be removed in a moment by putting it back into water.

Negatives that have been washed and dried after fixing call for more trouble to get them clean. The first stage is to allow them to soak for a few hours in cold water. They must not be put on one top of another until they have been in the water for at least half an hour, or they may stick together in a way to defy separation without breaking them. After this soaking they are put one by one into a tin of water as hot as possible. With some makes of plates the film will then at once dissolve, but others call for a scrubbing to get rid of it. When all traces of the film are removed, the plates should be put into some clean hot water. They are then taken one at a time and given a good scrubbing on both sides with soap and water and a stiff nail-brush. A piece of flat board, into which four or five tacks have been driven so that the heads are just above the level and keep a plate placed between them from slipping about, is a great help. After each glass is well scrubbed it is put into the warm water until all are done. They are then rinsed in a few changes of water, stood up to drain, and rubbed over on both sides with a rag

dipped into a cream of whitening and water, and put up to dry.

The glass may be left like this until it is wanted. Then the whitening is wiped off with a clean cloth, taking care to wipe the edges and corners well. A final light polish with a cloth quite free from fluff will leave the glass with a perfectly clean surface fit for any purpose.

The process may seem rather elaborate and troublesome when a single piece of glass is to be cleaned; but when a number are dealt with at once, it is as quick and effective a method as can be applied to the purpose, says the Boys Magazine.

Another of the amateur's troubles lies in not knowing just how to spot out the pinholes which sometimes occur in negatives.

Most of those who attempt "spotting," as this operation is termed, find on applying the pigment to the spot that, instead of filling it up and making it invisible, the pigment goes everywhere but where it is wanted and running into a ring round the spot makes it more conspicuous than ever. The cause of this fault is simple, that the brush contains too much pigment and is too wet.

The brush should be moistened very slightly, just touched on the water color and "twizzled round," and then tried on a scrap of paper. It should make a black mark, but one that is to all intents and purposes dry as soon as made. It is quite surprising at first to find how very little of the pigment is required.

When the brush is in the condition just described, its extreme point is touched upon the pinhole which is to be stopped up, and if these directions have been carefully followed the pinhole will at once disappear. There should be no attempt to paint over the hole by moving the brush while it is in contact with the film; nothing but just the light touch described should be given, and then the next hole stopped up in the same way. If the first touch does not obliterate the hole, it should be left alone for a minute or two, while some others are dealt with; then on returning to it any pigment already applied will have dried up, and there will be no likelihood of making it wet enough to run.

In some cases it may be found that

the gelatine surface of the negative does not "take" the paint nicely. A way to fix such a state of things is to touch the part to be spotted with the tip of the tongue, and then to leave it to dry, but this is seldom necessary.

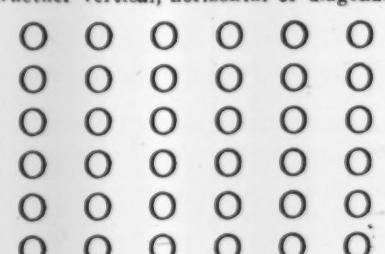
When there is an actual hole, that is to say when the gelatine itself is missing, a tiny spot of ordinary office mucilage may be put on the place and allowed to get quite dry; the pigment may then be applied to that.

MAPLE SQUARES

Boil together one pound of soft maple sugar, three fourths cup of thin cream and one cup of boiling water until, with the usual testing of dropping in cold water and rolling between the thumb and finger, it will form a soft ball; then remove from the fire, beat until of a creamy consistency, add one cup of nut meats, chopped or rolled, stir all together and pour the mass on to a buttered plate; cool, mark into squares and it is ready for eating.—Commoner.

PUT SIX CENTS
ON SIX CIRCLES

This little puzzle may keep you busy for some time, so don't be discouraged if you fail to solve it at the first attempt. Here is a diagram with 36 circles, arranged in rows. Can you place six cents in six of the circles in such a way that no two cents are in the same line, whether vertical, horizontal or diagonal?



There is more than one way of solving this puzzle. See if you can find one of them. The solution will be given in the Monitor one week from today.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

CAPITAL GAME

This is a good game for school, or it may be played at home. Take 96 blank cards; on 48 of them write the names of the states, on the rest the capitals of the respective states.

Tell your pupils that you will allow them to play with the cards during noon hour, or recess.

Select four pupils, give them 24 cards, 12 states and 12 capitals of the respective states. Let one set out the cards so that each pupil receives six cards.

First pupil plays out either a state or a capital. Supposing Maine is played, the second pupil is required to play Augusta, or if the capital is not in his possession he is supposed to call for it. Whosoever has Augusta must put it on Maine and the two cards belong to the second pupil; but if the latter fails to know the capital of the state, pupil No. 3 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 4 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 5 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 6 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 7 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 8 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 9 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 10 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 11 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state, pupil No. 12 has the chance to play and take the card first played, provided he knows the capital of the state.

VIS-A-VIS

One player is chosen to be "it." The other players stand in couples ready to obey the orders of the one who is "it." When he calls "Face to face!" the two in each couple face each other. When he calls "Back to back!" they turn their backs to each other. At the order "Swing!" they hook arms and swing around lightly a few times on tip-toe. Finally when he calls "Vis-a-vis!" they change partners. Then the one who is "it" tries to secure a partner for himself. The player who is left alone is "it" for the next game.—School Education.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHAMPIONS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS TO STRIVE ON

When the boy and girl club champions have won their trips to Washington and have received their diplomas and have returned home, what do they do? Are they content to rest upon their oars, so to speak, and spend their days telling others how once they raised more corn or vegetables than the other boys and girls?

No, says the Country Gentleman. Their work has just begun. There is a far greater field of endeavor mapped out for them by Uncle Sam. Here's what the United States department of agriculture has to say of its plans for the future work of these boy and girl champions:

"All corn-club members who have won the championship of a state or district, as denominated by the state agent in charge of club work, are entitled to membership in the All-Star Corn Club, and hereafter, all club members who show a record of 100 bushels to the acre at an average cost of not more than 20 cents a bushel will also be entitled to membership. All-Star Corn Club members are to be given special consideration in the work of rural and agricultural leadership in their home counties and districts.

"Members of the All-Star Corn Club should operate not less than two acres of corn, and as soon as possible their work should be extended to the more advanced studies in agriculture and farm management. Field studies in crop rotation, methods of soil building, seed selection, special seed-breeding plants, standardization of grains, crossbreeding, ear-to-row tests, should engage some of their time and energy for each succeeding year. We look to this select membership to do the advanced and constructive work in agriculture.

"A Girls All-Star Club will also be

formed in connection with the garden and canning club work, the requirements for membership as applied to their club work being similar to the requirements stated for the boys."

Here is an illustration of the way this scheme works out in actual operation:

Ethan Allen, of Monongalia county, West Virginia, was champion of West Virginia in the boys' corn-club work in 1913, with a record yield of 140.2 bushels to the acre, at a cost of 25 cents a bushel. But that isn't all. Ethan tested four different varieties of corn in 1913—Johnson County White, Hastings' Prolific, Reid's Yellow Dent, and a local strain that had been raised for heavy yielding for several years. Here are the results of his testing:

The Johnson County White corn was secured from the Illinois champion corn raiser of 1912. Ethan made a yield from this on half an acre, of 86 and three fourths bushels of crib-dry shelled corn. The production cost him \$12 and he sold 18 bushels of this for seed at \$2.50 a bushel.

Hastings' Prolific he planted in a plot 100 by 55 feet, which yielded 26½ bushels at a cost of \$5.

He planted the Reid's Yellow Dent on five acres of land which produced 680 bushels of crib-dry shelled corn, at a cost of \$110 for the five acres. From this plot he sold 215 bushels of seed corn at \$2.50 a bushel and 30 bushels of extra select guaranteed seed corn at \$5.50 a bushel.

All this seed corn was contracted for by purchasers in advance of the picking.

That's the sort of work these boy corn-club champions are doing on the farm when they return from their prize trips to Washington.

WATCHING BEAVERS AT WORK IN CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM

Beavers are proverbially industrious. "To work like a beaver" has become a byword. They have skill to plan and to carry on their work. Their enterprises have attracted the attention of naturalists, and Enos A. Mills has written an interesting book, "In Beaver World," devoted to the life and doings of these animals. From that book these paragraphs are taken.

At times upward of 40 of them were in sight. Although there was a general cooperation, yet each one appeared to do his part without orders or direction. Again and again a group of workers completed a task, and without pause silently moved off and began another. Everything appeared to go on mechanically. It produced a strange feeling to see so many workers doing so many kinds of work effectively and automatically.

Again and again I listened for the superintendent's voice; constantly I watched to see the overseer among them; but I listened and watched in vain. Yet I feel that some of the patriarchal fellows must have carried a general plan of the work, and that during its progress orders and directions that I could not comprehend were given from time to time.

The work was at its height a little before midday. Nowadays it is rare for a beaver to work in daylight. Men and guns have destroyed many. These beavers not only worked, but played by day. One morning, for more than an hour, another aspen.

There was a general frolic, in which the entire population appeared to take part. They raced, dived, crowded in general mix-ups, whacked the water with their tails, wrestled and dived again. There were two or three play centers, but the play went on without intermission; and as their positions constantly changed the merrymakers splashed water all over the main pond before they calmed down and returned to work in silence.

I gave most attention to the harvesters, who felled the aspens and moved them, bodily or in sections, by land and water, to the harvest piles. One tree on the shore of the pond, which they felled into the water, was eight inches in diameter and 15 feet high. Without having even a limb cut off it was floated down to the nearest harvest pile. Another, about the same size, which the beavers felled about 50 feet from the water, they cut into four sections and removed its branches; then a single beaver would take a branch in his teeth, drag it to the water, and swim with it to a harvest pile.

Four beavers united to transport the largest section to the water. They pushed with forepaws, with breasts and with hips. Plainly, it was too heavy for them. They paused. "Now they will go for help," I said to myself, "and I shall find out who is the boss." But to my astonishment one of them began to gnaw the piece in two, and two more began to clear a narrow way to the water; the fourth set himself to cutting down another aspen.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN STATIC ELECTRICITY

Perhaps you have heard little snapping sounds on stroking a cat in dry weather. These are manifestations of electricity. But they are not that useful form, dynamic electricity, which drives trains, refines metals, produces heat and light, and binds the whole world together with the telephone and telegraph. Dynamic means to be in motion. Electricity at rest is static electricity. Very little practical use has been found for this form, and it is often a great nuisance, making papers stick together in printing presses and tangling yarn in spinning mills. Yet many interesting experiments can be done with it, and some of the most fundamental laws of electricity are learned from them, says Boys Life.

Static electricity is also called frictional electricity from the ease with which it can be produced by rubbing. The Greeks, way back in 600 B. C., knew that amber, if rubbed, would attract light objects, as small bits of paper. From this first experiment in electricity the word electricity itself is taken from the Greek word amber. Twenty-two centuries passed until Gilbert found that other things as rubber, resin, sealing wax, glass, sulphur and many more showed the same effect.

In trying stunts with frictional electricity be sure that everything is dry. You can make more sure of this by warming the articles you use. Take a stick of sealing wax, a hard rubber comb or a glass rod and rub it briskly with a piece of flannel or a silk cloth. It will now pick up bits of paper, or tin foil, lint, threads, or little balls of cotton.

There's a knowing little proverb, From the sunny land of Spain, But in northland, as in southland, Is its meaning clear and plain. Lock it up within your heart; Neither lose nor lend it;— Two it takes to make a quarrel; One can always end it."—Boys of Our Empire.

BOY A LINGUIST

Aunty: Wouldn't you like to study languages, Bobby? Bobby: I can talk two languages now. Aunty: You can! What are they? Bobby: English and baseball—New York Weekly.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Are the pronouns in the following sentences used properly, and if so, please cite me a rule of grammar which will make such use clear?" The war department has no objection to your making, etc. The idea of your doing such a thing. Would there be objection to my giving?"

Reply—"The sentences are correct. The words in -ing (making, doing, giving) are noun-forms of verbs; they should have in the sentence the construction of nouns in every respect except the special function of a verb in governing an object; in this respect a noun-form of a verb preserves its verbal power. As nouns, then, these words, when preceded by a limiting noun or pronoun, must have their noun or pronoun take an adjective form, that is, go into the genitive (or possessive) case. What there is no objection to is not 'you' but the making of something by you; no one has any idea of you, but of the doing of such a thing by you; I ask whether there would be objection not to 'me' but to the giving by me. In all these cases the verbal noun in -ing is the object of the preceding preposition; your and my are pronouns in the genitive (or possessive) case, limiting the nouns making, doing, giving.

Query—"Please tell me if the word enable is used correctly in the following sentence: 'Why not let us make the problem easier for you?' It is our business to overcome concrete troubles and our years of experience enable us to give advice which, at any rate, will interest you?"

Reply—"Our years of experience enable us" is correct.—Literary Digest.

The Monitor's camera contest \$1

CAMERA CONTEST



Melville Summers (center), Franklin and Dorothy Schwentker

A variety of vehicles is shown in the picture printed herewith, and each of the children appears quite satisfied and happy with the one used. The scene is in the town of Roswell, N. M. The photograph came from F. B. Schwentker, Albuquerque, who gets this week's \$1 award. Honorable mention: Leslie T. Hand, Brooklyn; Mattie Mauck, Dayton, N. M.; Emil Bern, Schenectady, N. Y.; Margaret Tewksbury, Avalon, Calif.; Parry Reiche, Arlington, Mass.

The Monitor's camera contest \$1

CHOOSING AND PUTTING ON A PLAY BY CLUB OF AMATEURS

When a party of amateurs decide to give a play they should, for the time being, resolve themselves into a dramatic club, elect officers, arrange committees, and perfect a small but complete business as well as dramatic organization, says a writer for the Woman's Home Companion. Competent business officials are almost as much needed for successful amateur play-giving as the players themselves. Foremost among these officials is an efficient business manager, who will, either himself or with the aid of several assistants, attend to such duties as renting the hall or theater, putting advance notices in the newspapers of the town and the near-by towns, advertising the play, having the tickets printed, getting a ticket seller for the box office, engaging the ushers, seeing that the theater is properly heated and lighted—in fact, attending to everything but the actual playing.

Even more important than the business manager is a good stage manager. If he is a professional so much the better, for he must have a technical knowledge of the stage. It is he who casts the play; it is he who calls all rehearsals; it is he who drills the players on the acting of their parts and is responsible for the finish and spontaneity of the production. He must be so competent as to command the respect of the player, who must obey his commands implicitly. He must insist especially upon promptness. Behind the scenes his word is law. He orders the curtain up and down, and runs things generally.

Besides these, there must be a property man, a prompter, a wardrobe mistress, and two or more stage hands. Accessories and properties are those things handled and used by the cast in the play. A list is made of these—such as flowers, notes, books, letters, glasses, money, wearing apparel, etc.—and this list is given to the property man, who is responsible for their appearance when needed. The property man must also arrange for the rings, shouts, whistles, etc., that are heard off the stage. The prompter sits or stands at the first entrance by the man who works the curtain. He must watch the play closely, take nothing for granted, and be ready for all emergencies. The wardrobe mistress has charge of all costumes, packs and unpacks them and gives them out. The stage hands shift the scenery, raise the curtain, and do all the "off stage work." A special electrician may also be needed if any ambitious lighting effects are attempted.

There are always people who do not care to act yet like to belong to a dramatic club, and from these (excepting perhaps the electrician) a working staff can be filled.

In selecting a play for amateurs it is well to choose one in which the interest does not center around any one character. Every member of the cast ought to have an opportunity to do part of the work. The "star" system does not go very well in an amateur dramatic organization, so it is better to have an "all star" cast.

Plays of modern days are best for the amateur, as the furniture and costumes are easily obtained, while plays of a remote period can only be costumed and staged at great expense, and demand much study.

At the first rehearsal, which is called promptly after the assignment of parts, the stage manager holds the copy of the play while the players read their lines, just as they come in the play. This is done to correct any pronunciation errors, in English, or mannerisms of speech. It also gives a chance for revision and correction of the play. Where a sentence is too long, it is cut.

The preference of horned larks is for vegetable food, and about one sixth of this is grain, chiefly waste. Some sprouting grain is pulled, but drilled grain is safe from injury. California horned larks take much more grain than the eastern birds, specializing on oats, but this is accounted for by the fact that oats grow wild over much of the state. Weed seeds are the largest single element of food. The insect food, about 20 per cent of the whole, includes

such pests as May beetles and their larvae (white grubs), leaf beetles, clover leaf and clover root weevils, the potato stalk borer, nut weevils, bill-

This is a true story and boys and girls can make the experiment for themselves.—Youths Companion.

RIVER MEASURED BY GLANCE OF EYE

An engineer found himself summoned one day into the presence of his commander. The general stood on the bank of a wide river, gazing across to where the enemy had planted batteries, which he desired to attack with artillery.

"How wide is that river?" was the question put to the engineer.

"Let me get my instruments," was the reply as he turned to go for them.

"I must know at once," the general insisted.

The engineer went down to the level

bank of the river, and, standing erect,

gradually bent his head forward till the edge of his hat brim just touched the line from his eyes to the waterline at the opposite bank of the river. Then, keeping his head bent as it was, he wheeled a quarter turn till his eyes looked along the brim and met the land at a point on the same side of the river on which he stood. Here he noted a rock or tree near the point at which his eyes met the ground, and, calling a soldier, directed that a stake be driven near that point, as he should direct. Then, by motioning just where to drive the stake, he fixed the point at which the line from hat brim and eye reached the bank. Turning to the general, said he, "The distance from where I stand to the stake is the width of the river." And so it was.—St. Nicholas.

COULD YOU DO IT?

Two tenderfoot scouts were being taught how to march properly. One of them did not quite understand the meaning of the word "Halt," so at the next opportunity he asked his companion what it meant.

"It's quite easy," was the reply.

"When he says 'Halt,' you bring the foot that's on the ground to the side of

the foot that's in the air, and remain motionless,"—Boys Life.

BOY SCOUTS ACTIVE FROM FLORIDA UP TO WASHINGTON

The boy scouts of Miami, Fla., not long ago paid a visit to Kirk Munroe, writer of boys' stories, among them "Cabin and Caboose," which is especially familiar to boys as one of the 25 great books in "Every Boy's Library—Boy Scout Edition."

Mr. Moser prepares the boys for their examinations, which require a thorough knowledge of the game laws, ability to recognize the animals to be protected and the harmful insects and enemies of game, knowledge of poachers' methods and a thorough study of the map of Pierce county. Before a boy can take the examination he must be a second class scout.

When game law violators are apprehended by the scouts, half of the fine will be turned into the troop treasury. The scouts individually gain nothing for their labors, but regard it as good turns for the community and their troop.

The author appeared in a boy scout suit with a real buckskin shirt.

When the boys finally had to go, the scouts gave three cheers for Mr. Munroe and three cheers for Mr. Riley, and then bicycled home early in the evening.

The boy scouts of Tacoma, Wash., have been recently interested as protectors of game, fish and birds. At a meeting of the county commissioners it was decided that the boys should have special commissions and receive badges after they have passed the examination.

Each scout qualifying as a game protector will take an oath to serve the state of Washington truly and conscientiously as a member of the fish and game patrol and to aid in the protection of the fish, animal and bird life in accordance with the game laws of the state.

The scheme was proposed by Prof. M.

FLOWERS THAT LITTLE GIRL CAN RAISE QUITE EASILY

Of all the pleasant things for little girls to do in spring, few are pleasanter than making flower gardens. It is fun to dig in the soft, warm earth, fun to hide the little seeds in the ground, fun to play for a long time. The sun shines in at the window, making them all the colors of the rainbow.

"Oh, I wish I could keep 'em!" sighed Lulu; "they are so pretty!"

An idea came into Benny's wise young head. He took a piece of an old soft woolen blanket, and carrying it out into the shed, spread it very smoothly on the floor in an out-of-the-way corner. Then going back into the kitchen, he said: "Now, Lulu, I'm going out into the shed to work a few minutes. It's too cold for you out there, but, if my plans work well, I'll wrap you up warm, and take you out to see what I have done. You keep on blowing bubbles here."

"All right," said Lulu, cheerfully.

Benny carried out part of the soap-suds, and as rapidly as possible blew about a dozen bubbles, floating them on to the soft blanket. The cold was such that they froze instantly before they could burst; and there they stood, looking like so many delicate glass balls.

When the blanket was well filled, Benny went in, and, putting on Lulu's warm wraps, took her out to see the bubbles. How surprised she was!

"Can't I roll 'em around?" she asked.

"No, indeed!" said Benny. "The least touch would break them all to smash!"

Mamma had to go out and see the bubbles and so did papa when he came home.

The night was so cold, and the shed

door and windows being closed, so that

there was no draft of air, the bubbles

were as good as ever in the morning.

But before noon they began to crack

open and dry away;

and when Benny

came home at night the weather was

milder and each bright bubble had van-

ished, leaving only a bit of soapsuds in its place.

This is a true story and boys and

girls can make the experiment for them-

New Feminist Comedy Announced

TWO OLD DRAMAS
ONE NEW COMEDY
HERE NEXT WEEK

Harvard Dramatic Club to Pre-
sent Three Original Plays —
David Warfield, April 13

"In Old Kentucky," a melodrama almost as long-lived and popular as "The Old Homestead," comes to the Boston theater Monday evening for a month's engagement. The management promises a spectacular production, a good cast and 10 horses for the paddock scenes. The story follows the adventures of a little mountain girl who rides as a boy to win a race for the hero. There is a picnicking band.

"The Charity Ball," a comedy-drama by Belasco and DeMille which was popular 20 years ago, is the bill next week at the Castle Square theater. Miss Mary Young will head a cast calling for the full company. April 6, "Rip Van Winkle" with John Craig in the title role; April 13, "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

In view of new ideas the playwrights are sticking to the police court drama. Next week two new pieces will be offered. "The Dummy," by the authors of "The Argyle Case," is announced for Monday evening at the Tremont. The story has to do with the solving of a kidnapping mystery by a great detective with the aid of his office boy. Ade Dwyer, Edward Ellis, Joseph Brennan and Joseph Trux are in the capable cast. "The Force," a play by A. E. Thomas which is said to eulogize the police, is announced for a special matinee at the Plymouth Friday afternoon, with a cast selected from the companies playing "Under Cover" and "Within the Law."

The Harvard Dramatic Club offers its spring production in Brattle hall, Cambridge, Tuesday evening, March 31, and Thursday evening, April 2, and at Copley hall, Boston, Friday evening, April 3. The plays are "The Clod," by Eminet L. Beach '13, the scene laid in the southern mountains during the civil war; "The Bank Account," by Howard P. Brock, a Boston newspaper man, who has been taking special work at Harvard and who has written a play in which a wife's misuse of her husband's savings shatters his hopes of retiring to independence on a farm; "The Fourflushers," by Gieves Kinkead, another special student of the drama, whose piece is a satirical farce. Harvard men take the masculine roles, and the women's roles will be acted by Radcliffe and Conservatory students.

E. M. Newman will conclude his series

DETENTION HOME FOR WOMEN TO BE ERECTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The new detention home and prison, to cost \$450,000, construction of which will begin soon, is the outcome of prolonged study and investigation by a number of civic organizations and prominent citizens. It is designed to do away with the detention of women in police stations and in the various city district prisons in the borough of Manhattan.

The structure will be located on the north side of West Thirtieth street, on the site of the old Tenderloin police station. The working drawings for it are now being prepared by the architects.

In 1913 this project was decided upon by the city authorities, an appropriation made to cover the cost of lot and building, and the architects, Griffin & Winkoop, 30 Church street, were appointed by President McAneny of the borough of Manhattan. It was agreed that the building should contain a magistrates' court for women, with its administrative and probation departments and its provisions for the temporary detention and the arraignment of arrested persons; it was also agreed that the building should contain a home of detention for women and a city district prison for women, with their administrative offices and rooms for general purposes.

Heretofore both men and women have been detained in the same buildings, and because such places were of antiquated design it was expected there was no possibility of distinguishing the first offenders from the others. The necessity for the segregation into convenient groups of the inmates of the new home of detention has been uppermost in the thought of the architect. The drawings prepared show a building on a lot 100x100 feet, embodying the desirable features proposed at various conferences between the architects and Commissioner of Correction Davis, Chief Clerk Philip Bloch, Lawrence Veiller, chairman of the committee on criminal courts, and William McAdoo, chief city magistrate.

The public will enter the building through a public vestibule, pass up a large stairway and enter the court room or complaint room through a public lobby on the second floor. The court is 25 feet high, of ample size and has abundant light and cross ventilation.

The entrance to the probation and administrative portions of the magistrates' court is through a special vestibule controlled by the janitor at the southwest corner.

On the fifth floor are placed the administrative offices of the home and prison, the apartments of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, both of whom are women, and separate facilities for visitors coming to see inmates of the

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Park—"Fanny's First Play," satirical comedy by George Bernard Shaw, finely acted by Granville Barker's English company; fifth week.
Hollister—"Pretty Mrs. Smith," fantastic comedy; third week.
Shubert—"Little Miss Brown," farce second week.
Majestic—"Within the Law," with Miss Cohan; tenth week.
Boston—"In Old Kentucky," melodrama, first week.
Colonial—"The Little Cafe," musical comedy; third week.
Cortelyou—"Pretty Mrs. Smith," musical comedy; third week.
Castile Square—"John Craig Stock Company in 'The Charity Ball,'" comic drama; one week.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," mystery drama of sentiment, laughs and thrills; fifteenth week.
Tremont—"The Dummy," detective play by Griffith and Harvey O'Hearn; first week.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and Castile Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others.

of travel talks at Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon with illustrated descriptions of Vienna. The talk will dwell upon the features that make this capital a model of city planning.

David Warfield comes to the Tremont theater April 13 in "The Auctioneer," his first success under David Belasco's management. The play has been modernized and is proving throughout the country a satisfactory entertainment. On the same date the Wilbur theater is scheduled to open with "Romance," a drama by Edward Sheldon, with Doris Keane in the leading role.

Actors' fund day this year will be marked with a special matinee at the leading theaters instead of a joint benefit. The gross receipts of David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" at the Tremont, Mrs. Fiske in "Mrs. Bustead-Leigh" at the Hollis, Miss Blanche Ring in a musical show at the Shubert, "Romance" at the Wilbur, "Under Cover" at the Plymouth, "Within the Law" at the Majestic, "The Little Cafe" at the Colonial, "Pretty Mrs. Smith" at the Cort, and "Fanny's First Play" at the Park will go to the fund, which spent \$35,000 last year in helping professionals in temporary need, \$16,700 in maintaining the fund's home for actors on Staten island. This year's plan is the idea of A. L. Erlanger and participated in by Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

NEWTON SCHOOL ENTERTAINS
NEWTON, Mass.—The English department of the Technical high school gave a public declamation last night in the school hall for the benefit of the school library.

BOWDOIN MEN TEACH ALIENS
BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin Y. M. C. A. has added a new activity, the teaching of English to immigrants.

WRITES OF FAMILY ECONOMICS

George Middleton, in "Nowadays," Uses as Theme the Topic of Woman's Ethical and Economic Independence

Woman's ethical and economic independence, a topic that is being widely discussed in magazines, books and lectures, and that has been used as themes for plays by Shaw, Houghton and Galsworthy, receives probably its first considerable treatment in American drama in "Nowadays," a new comedy by George Middleton. The comedy has just been published by Holt and is to be produced in a few months by Cohan & Harris.

The play seems like a development of the theme of Mr. Middleton's one-act drama "Tradition," which, indeed, forms the outline of the first act of "Nowadays."

The scene of the first two acts is laid in the suburbs of a small capital city of a middle western state. Both acts pass in the general living room of the Dawson family. The first act opens after dinner an evening a few days before Christmas. The room is furnished in a style of 25 years ago. Mr. Dawson not having allowed any changes beyond the reluctant admission of electric lighting.

When the curtain rises Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and their son Sam are discovered. The father, a domineering, though not unkindly, man is obviously prosperous as a result of hard application, which has added authority to his well defined opinions. He lacks the conscious external refinements of his wife, but possesses the force and character which have won the respect if not the love of the town, where he is ranked as one of the "best people."

Suffrage Paper Is Read

Mrs. Dawson has tenderness, capacity, understanding. She is somewhat quiet and repressed under her husband's attitude toward their family life. Sam, a handsome and well-bred youth, is attractive in appearance, though his manner is flippant and not pleasing; weak rather than base.

Dawson is disgusted with the suffrage number of the local paper, just issued.

Dawson—Did you ever hear such rot? What 8,000,000 women want? And it isn't the funny column, either, Bella. Eight million women supporting themselves—Bosh! Exaggeration. You can't believe anything you see in the paper these days. Nothing but women and politics.

Mrs. Dawson—Will you let me see it, dear, when you are through?

Dawson—Of course. (He folds paper deliberately and puts it in his pocket.) Put another log on the fire, Sam. (Sam does not move.)

Nellie, the servant, comes in. It is she who eventually puts the log on the fire, a little to Mrs. Dawson's displeasure with her son. Nellie waits upon Mr. Dawson. Indeed, he is accustomed to having all the women of the house wait on him.

Dawson tells Sam that he can be a free lance on allowance for only one more year. After that he is to take his share in the Dawson plumbing business or shift for himself.

The talk shifts to the daughter, Diana, expected back from New York, where she is trying to establish herself as a sculptor. Neither Dawson nor Sam has patience with Diana's ideas, and believes that the year in New York will prove to her that her place is at home with a dining and living room, a service pantry, a bath room and a storage closet for linen and clothes.

The building is to be strictly fireproof. The home of detention and prison will have floors and base of cement laid in the most approved and sanitary manner. Fire towers are provided for the proper exit of all persons from the building in the event of fire. The exterior will be largely of brick, with trimmings of terra cotta and stone.

Diana now enters. She is a vivacious girl with abundant humor and definite purpose. Her dominant note is an exhilarating freedom of outlook, which is present in all she says and does, says the author. She greets her mother heartily.

Dawson (uncomfortably)—I am here. (She is constrained.) Come, Diana. Glad you're home again. I forgive you.

Entrance of Daughter

Diana now enters. She is a vivacious girl with abundant humor and definite purpose. Her dominant note is an exhilarating freedom of outlook, which is present in all she says and does, says the author. She greets her mother heartily.

Dawson (uncomfortably)—I am here. (She is constrained.) Come, Diana. Glad you're home again. I forgive you.

Clings to Her Art

Diana firmly yet humorously tells her father that she has come home only for a visit, that she is more determined than ever to succeed with her art. It develops that Mrs. Dawson has been doing a little art work for a dealer, an old friend, and sending the money to Diana. Mrs. Dawson shows the first signs of the flare up that is to come when she asks the indignant husband if they should not help both their children. Dawson argues that men and women are different, and that woman's work is looking after the comfort of the husband who provides.

Diana—But suppose the right man doesn't come, or (thinking of Peter) doesn't ask me?

Dawson (trying to answer her, then giving it up, testily)—Why—why—it's getting too late to answer any such silly questions.

He goes out after remarking that he will give Diana an allowance. He says there must be no more painting for Mrs. Dawson. The act ends with mother and daughter communing in the firelight.

From the basis of this first act, which is called "His Son and Daughter," Mr. Middleton rears his second act, called "His Wife." All leads up to a big scene between Mr. and Mrs. Dawson. It is Sunday morning and Diana is rearranging the furnishings of the living room to suit herself. She tells her father he should get an extra servant to do the work Mrs. Dawson has been doing. It is evident that Diana has communicated her enthusiasm to her mother.

Outbreak of Feminism

Oliver Hardman, the art dealer, comes in. He knew Mrs. Dawson as a girl, sympathized with her art ideas, and evidently has an understanding that she never found in her husband. Mr. Dawson is much disgusted at the sentimentalism of Mr. Hardman and the general

Diana—Forgive me! (Bursts out laughing.) Funny as ever, dad.

Dawson (taken aback)—Funny?

Diana (going to him, laughing)—The very first time you spanked me, you shouldn't have hit my funny bone. (They kiss.) Diana and Sam then exchange matter-of-fact greetings.

Diana then brings in Betty Howe, her chum. It is evident that Betty and Sam are a good deal to each other, unknown to the Dawson parents, but not unknown to Diana.

Mr. Middleton now begins the threads of his story together neatly under cover of the natural talk of the family, and reveals clearly the character of each of the personages. Then the family begin hanging the Christmas greens, Diana spurring her father and brother to do the work instead of giving the women directions. The servant is astonished.

Peter Row, editor of the local paper, and long Diana's comrade, now comes in, and humorously inquires if the activity of Dawson and son are the result of reading his suffrage issue.

Dawson—Wouldn't read such stuff.

Diana—Sh! Dad's afraid of being influenced.

Dawson—No broad-minded man can be influenced by the papers. . . . I don't have to think about something I feel. I tell you, if we had woman suffrage women would all vote like their husbands.

Peter—They say it would double the ignorant vote.

Mrs. Dawson (looking at Peter's copy of the paper)—There are 8,000,000 women supporting themselves; think of that, Diana. (Dawn snorts.)

Peter—Most of them supporting families.

Dawson—They ought to be ashamed of themselves having families.

Talks With Dawson

Through Peter Diana now learns that her father is ready to take Sam into business, and meanwhile is supporting him, while not giving her anything toward her struggle. Peter, it seems, first encouraged Diana to try for a career in the city. Dawson dislikes Peter, calling him an iconoclast, or words to that effect.

Peter and Diana now have an interesting talk, in which it is hinted that they care for each other, but that Peter wishes most that she succeed in her art. He tells her of a competition to be held, with a big prize offered for the best model for a symbolic statue entitled "Democracy," to be erected on a vacant pedestal in front of the new capitol building. Diana's father has the contract for the plumbing. In a flash Diana has an inspiration for the subject.

Diana now discovers that Sam and Betty are married, but that he does not wish his father to know, not wishing to settle down in business at home. The Dawsons now talk over their affairs. Dawson is complacent in regard to Sam's idling.

Dawson (to Diana)—Sammy had to leave. It's the way with sons. But I thought you would stay here where I passed my childhood and you were born and had all your early associations. Why, your mother has hardly ever wanted to leave here. But you had to up and go.

Diana—Yes, I had to.

Mrs. Dawson—Don't let's talk of it tonight.

Dawson—Had to? Who made you?

Diana—Something inside. Here—burning and singing.

Dawson—Rot.

Clings to Her Art

Diana firmly yet humorously tells her father that she has come home only for a visit, that she is more determined than ever to succeed with her art. It develops that Mrs. Dawson has been doing a little art work for a dealer, an old friend, and sending the money to Diana. Mrs. Dawson shows the first signs of the flare up that is to come when she asks the indignant husband if they should not help both their children. Dawson argues that men and women are different, and that woman's work is looking after the comfort of the husband who provides.

Diana—But suppose the right man doesn't come, or (thinking of Peter) doesn't ask me?

Dawson (trying to answer her, then giving it up, testily)—Why—why—it's getting too late to answer any such silly questions.

He goes out after remarking that he will give Diana an allowance. He says there must be no more painting for Mrs. Dawson. The act ends with mother and daughter communing in the firelight.

The play ends with Mrs. Dawson telling Diana and Peter they are to go to Paris without her or Mr. Dawson. She is going back home with Betty, who needs her. At the close Dawson opens the door.

Dawson—You win, Belle. We're going to Paris.

Mrs. Dawson (smiling sweetly)—You and I are going back home, Will.

A SCRAP OF PAPER REVIVAL

John Drew and Ethel Barrymore are to appear together within a month in Sardou's comedy, "A Scrap of Paper," according to announcement made yesterday by Charles Frohman.

LATIN SCHOOL TO GIVE PLAY

The Cambridge Latin School Club play,

"The Cabinet Minister," by Pinerio, will be given at Radcliffe on April 3 and 4. For the benefit of the Cambridge Latin school scholarship fund.

Platt Scenery

STAGE DIRECTOR DESCRIBES PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE SETS

"Beauty, simplicity and accuracy are and Italy, therefore, I was not unacquainted with the three first functions of scenery," says Livingston Platt. Mr. Platt's settings for Miss Anglin's Shakespeare revivals were recently admired here and are now on view in New York. His article in the New York Times has special interest in view of the settings and costumes he is designing for the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Castle Square theater April 13.

"In 'Twelfth Night,' I have endeavored to be strictly oriental in feeling and atmosphere, the gardens brilliant and splashed here and there with scarlet, the palate languorous and dim with soft suggestiveness.

"In 'As You Like It,' the woods are purely of the outdoors, reaches and stretches and colors of the forest, oaks, and stumps and leaves.

Imaginative Appeal

"In 'The Taming of the Shrew' I endeavored to imitate the wealth of the renaissance, dark woods, tapestries of mauve, scarlet, black, and splashes of yellow, with little furniture but that of actual use, carved chairs and tables, and for the outside scenes floods of light and hidden shadows. All these, I think combine to make pictures appealing to the imagination and reminiscent to the informed.

The use of the fore stage has evolved itself into a principle which for pictorial purposes will, I believe, mark a revolution.

"Though as it is now employed it is the result of much hard practical experimentation, it is not altogether a new manner. It is rather the successful application of an old manner which has been the despair of many attempts, and more yet can be done. I think, in fact, much more should be done. Satisfaction is a dire enemy to progress, and while long waits are obviated and the story of the play moves unirritatingly

SMALL STREAM IN A DRYDOCK FOR STEAMERS

Ka. River at Kansas City Re-leaving Boats Stranded Where Hulls Can Be Gr. Necessary Repairs

WOVEN TO MANY

KANSAS CITY—Aside from sand dunes, usefulness is not a characteristic of the Kaw river. It is an unsteady stream now a winter creek, now floating down in a spring outburst. But the vagaries of the imperious Kaw are reasonable and ready to take advantage of the river's eccentricities has given the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company something unique—the dry docking of river steamers without dry docks.

The bring of the navigation company's winter quarters to Kaw Point has given Kansas City an absolutely new industry, the Star chronicles. The boats are on the west bank of the Kaw have seen a scene of great activity all winter, giving employment to about 40 men.

A steam boat, unlike a locomotive, cannot go in a roundhouse each night for a little rest. During the busy months the boats are unceasingly in service at the same roundhouse, care that the locomotive demands must await the coming of the closed season.

Every boat that plies the Missouri river seeks some side stream for winter quarters. But the Kaw river has other advantages than affording a retreat from the great ice masses of the Missouri river. The Kaw is a natural dry dock.

After the steamers and the great barges have been drawn in by the bank, the Kaw conveniently recedes, dropping the flat bottom river boats down in the mud. This leaves nearly all of the hull accessible to the men overhauling it during the winter.

The development of the shipping industry is carrying with it a new river spirit. The yards here serve to give all the year around employment to what otherwise would be only a seasonal occupation. The crews who care to work through the winter are occupied in getting their boat into prime condition—and the knowledge that it is to be their river home during the warmer months sends them about their work with zeal.

One night a boat line official had occasion to call at the home of one of the chief engineers of the fleet. He was admitted to the engineer's room and found three men there before him. Two oilers and a steamboat fireman were studying the engineer's manual. The three had slates and were at work on problems being propounded by their schoolmaster, the chief engineer. One of those boys now has a government license as an assistant engineer as a result of this night school.

The crews on these Kansas City river boats are recruited largely from small towns along the river. The river does not seem to offer the same appeal to the young men in the cities. During the busiest months the life is almost wholly on the river. The men who do join the river crews, however, have this aid in saving their wages.

But while every one is becoming more proficient as river seamen, the navigation company in its shipyards also is developing a repair staff of an efficiency that would seem to predict that sometime in the future entire ship hulls will be constructed in the local shipyards.

EDITOR'S BUST GIVEN CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—A bronze bust of M. H. De Young, editor of the Chronicle, fashioned by a California sculptress, Miss Natalie Wolf, has been unveiled in the Golden Gate park museum with fitting ceremony. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Miss Wolf herself, with the assistance of Lewis F. Byington, who was the orator of the occasion.

Mr. Byington, the Examiner reports, told of the work which Mr. De Young has done for San Francisco, and for the state at large, and expressed the wish that San Francisco may become the center of as much art as the Metropolitan museum offers for New York.

Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, director-in-chief of the Panama-Pacific exposition, spoke as the representative of that organization, although President C. C. Moore was on hand to congratulate Mr. De Young on the honor which was bestowed upon the latter.

Curator George Barron of the museum was the master of ceremonies for the day, and presented each of the speakers to the large audience which filled the art gallery of the museum.

CITY WANTS FEES COLLECTED

MINNEAPOLIS—A committee of the city council has requested its chairman, G. V. B. Hill, to have drawn an ordinance compelling city officials to turn into the city treasury all fees collected in the conduct of their office, according to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO ASKS LEGAL BID

SAN FRANCISCO—District Attorney Fickett has made application for four additional assistants in his office. The new law, as he is quoted by the Examiner as saying, are enough to keep one assistant busy.

BOOKS RELATING TO HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY ARE POPULAR

More Consulted in Boston Public Library Than Any Other Kind of Reference Volumes, Since Many Hope to Find They Are Entitled to Coat-of-Arms

If the visitor to the Boston public library after noting the shelves upon shelves of reference volumes in Bates hall, should ask what are the most popular books in this varied collection he probably would be much surprised to be told, "Those on heraldry and genealogy." But he could easily prove the accuracy of the assertion by walking down the side of the hall where these books are kept and observing how many readers at the tables are delving into family trees, and studying coats-of-arms as if they were the most fascinating subjects known.

That the Boston public library should have such a comprehensive collection of books on heraldry and genealogy is in itself significant; that these books should be on the open shelves likewise is significant. There are also many duplicate copies in the stacks that may be drawn out for home use, and this fact but goes to show all the more clearly how much books of this class are in demand. Some patrons take out such books regularly. And the library, aware of the popular demand for these books, is constantly adding to the supply.

These added books are not volumes that have been written years ago so much as books that are being written today, for it is a fact that interest in heraldry and genealogy has so increased of late in the United States and the interest in European countries remains so perennial, that new books are being issued every year and like Oliver Twist, the people keep asking for "more." Of course it is not their interest in the past simply because it is the past that makes them so eager for literature of this type, but because the glory of the past has, or they are in hopes of proving that it has, a direct connection with their particular family.

Many people have doubtless always taken for granted that heraldry is a subject difficult to understand. Perhaps once upon a time it was, but now so many books have been written for the special benefit of people who know little or nothing about the subject that it has become an easy matter to inform oneself on some of the essentials of this subject. Indeed one author states that "Heraldry may be recommended as a study to those who are not qualified to grasp more profound subjects, and as a source of amusement to those who wish to relieve their minds in the intervals of grave and more important pursuits."

To discover how entertaining the subject of heraldry really is, whether one's family can boast an ancestral coat-of-arms or not, one need only spend a leisure hour some day looking over a few specimens of the Bates hall collection. To be sure, many of the volumes are in French and German, but there are plenty in English, too—books of all sizes, books full of colored plates, books that belong to bygone centuries, books that are fresh from the press. There is, for example, a volume called "Heraldry Simplified," in which the author states that "Much that would otherwise seem dull and uninteresting in the records of the past becomes bright in imaginative coloring, and full of vivid life and animation, when heraldry is called in to dissipate the mysteries of tradition and display the realities concealed beneath the garb of romantic fiction." And it is true that a few hours spent in poring over the more simple facts in heraldry will, as the writer quoted intimates, give one a clearer insight into the meaning of much that appears in historical novels dealing with the days of chivalry.

But one gains much more than a new understanding of historical literature by a knowledge of heraldry. Henceforth Gothic architecture is invested with new meaning; henceforth every coat-of-arms is more than a mysterious emblem—it really stands for something to the one who sees it. Henceforth, also, the reader knows that although every coat-of-arms actually stands for something it may stand for no more than the gratification of some family's vanity, since even a slight study of heraldry reveals the fact that there are in existence many spurious coats-of-arms. In brief, it may be said, therefore, as one author has said, that heraldry "helps to solve many enigmas in architecture, art, literature and history, European and colonial," and he might have added that it helps also to reveal some of the foibles of human nature.

Those Who Qualify

Only those families are entitled to ancestral coats-of-arms who are lineal descendants of the person who was originally granted the honor to call a particular armorial device his own—to blazon it on his shield, embroider it on his surcoat, paint it on his carriage, display it on the gateway to his estate, or use it in any way that would proclaim him to the world. That is one reason why so many readers in Bates hall spend so much time with the genealogical books: they are trying to discover whether they or some one they are interested in is a lineal descendant of some family with a genuine coat-of-arms.

If they cannot prove this they may resort to having some one invent them a coat-of-arms. To many this seems a ridiculous method of gratifying vanity, if not actually deceptive, but that it is something that has been resorted to for at least more than a hundred years in America is indicated in a book called "Elements of Heraldry" by William H. Whitmore, who says: "It seems that one John Cole of Boston, probably as early as 1776, undertook to supply all inquirers with their family arms at a moderate cost. His name is Heraldry like others, was given a free ride."

LARGE SUM GIVEN TO U. S. LIBRARIES

WASHINGTON—Nearly \$4,500,000 in cash was given for and to American libraries during the year 1913, according to a statement issued by George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, which is now making arrangements for its annual convention in Washington, to be held May 23-30.

The exact total of money gifts to the libraries of the country in the last year announced as \$4,428,241.68, the Herald reports. In addition to these gifts of cash, there were donated 12 sites for library buildings, 10 buildings presented for library purposes, 168,655 volumes and 46 miscellaneous items.

Of the total money gifts for the year, \$2,371,842, or more than a half of the total, was given by the Carnegie Corporation. The donations by the Carnegie Corporation were \$134,089 more than in 1912.

TOLEDO PEOPLE GET FREE RIDES

TOLEDO, O.—Street car conductors refused to accept 3-cent fares today and thousands of persons declining to pay more were allowed to ride free, pending a federal court hearing at noon today on the company's injunction application. The city ordinance decreeing 3-cent fares became effective today. Mayor Keller, like others, was given a free ride.

Mediators to Work at Lynn

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration are to continue their investigation Monday into the cause of the strike at the shoe factory of J. J. Grover's Sons, called by the United Shoe Workers of America.

San Francisco Asks Legal Bid

SAN FRANCISCO—District Attorney Fickett has made application for four additional assistants in his office. The new law, as he is quoted by the Examiner as saying, are enough to keep one assistant busy.

STATE TO LIST NORTH DAKOTA LAND FOR SALE

Immigration Commissioner Will Visit Real Estate Dealers of Each County to Get Reliable Data for Intending Settlers

INFORMATION TRUE

FARGO, N. D.—Commissioner of Immigration E. S. Neal has begun a new campaign to bring settlers to North Dakota. The idea was evolved by Governor Hanna, Commissioner of Agriculture Gilbreath and Commissioner of Immigration Neal, who are working in harmony to get new settlers for the state.

They propose to list, free of charge, the lands of every real estate dealer in North Dakota. No section of the state will be favored, each county will be visited and an attempt will be made to get in touch with every man who sells real estate.

Each real estate man will be allowed to state how much land he has for sale and a short, comprehensive description of it, with prices, location, etc., will be published in a pamphlet. This pamphlet will be widely distributed in sections of the country from which North Dakota expects to get new settlers.

The information contained in this book will be authentic and have the endorsement of the state immigration department, which should give it special value in the eyes of prospective buyers of North Dakota land.

SAN JOSE GIVES 50-YEAR CYPRESS TREES TO 1915 FAIR

GROWTHS OF 50 TO 70 FEET WILL BE REMOVED BODILY—LATER WILL STAND IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fifty-year-old Italian cypress trees, magnolias and shrubs have been given by J. F. O'Keefe of this city to John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate park, to be exhibited in the grand court of the Panama-Pacific exposition at the 1915 fair. The work of removing the trees, the Times-Star reports, has begun.

Besides the genealogists a goodly number of the readers who use the heraldry collection are artists. They may wish to introduce certain authentic coats-of-arms into pictures they are painting or court or camp scenes of olden days; or they may wish to copy some design for a family who have just discovered that they are entitled to a coat-of-arms; or they may wish to get ideas for devising new designs for families who are still in the dark as to who their ancestors were but who nevertheless wish to hold their heads as high as if they were descended from royalty itself. These and other reasons bring the artists to the library, and some of them come so often that they have grown to be regarded almost as part of the institution.

**CALIFORNIA TOWN
TO HAVE DISPLAY
OF WILD FLOWERS**

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—The week commencing April 6 the library will hold its annual wild flower exhibit. The library will be open Saturday and Sunday all day and any one securing flowers may bring them. Flowers from the coast and redwoods sections will be most acceptable.

MISS Adelie Barnett, the Republican says, hopes to have a better exhibit than the one last year which was viewed by hundreds. The exhibit is usually held during the latter part of April, as compared with \$19 per ton now paid for that in use here. If the new beds are available for city use an attempt will be made by the city authorities to get a long-time contract with the owners of the deposits.

**COLORADO FINDS
ASPHALT; PAVING
MAY BE CHEAPER**

DENVER—Discovery of deposits of asphalt in Routt county, close to the Wyoming line, may result in lowering the price of paving in Denver 25 per cent, according to Deputy Commissioner of Supplies Charles F. Reed, quoted in the Times.

The beds are the property of J. F. Wilson of Baggs, Wyo. He said that the deposits can be put on the market in Denver for about \$9 a ton, as compared with \$19 per ton now paid for that in use here. If the new beds are available for city use an attempt will be made by the city authorities to get a long-time contract with the owners of the deposits.

**COLORADO TO GET
PARK MUST OBEY
FEDERAL DEMAND**

DENVER—Colorado will have to comply with the recommendations made by the secretary of the interior regarding mining claims and water power rights in Estes park before the bill making national park out of the territory is passed by Congress, according to information sent the Chamber of Commerce by Clyde C. Dawson, vice-president of that organization, who is now in Washington.

It is understood, the Times says, that there is a probability of an attempt being made to compromise the differences between the state and the federal government over the administration of the mining claims and power sites in the proposed reserve.

**TOLEDO PEOPLE
GET FREE RIDES**

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Work on the \$75,000 open air Greek theater, to contain the pipe organ, both of which will be given to the city by John D. Spreckels, has begun, the Union notes.

F. W. Wurster of the construction company of that name said that the building will be rushed to completion. The organ will be a permanent improvement at Balboa park, like others, was given a free ride.

MEDIATORS TO WORK AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration are to continue their investigation Monday into the cause of the strike at the shoe factory of J. J. Grover's Sons, called by the United Shoe Workers of America.

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Classified

Advertisements

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Brookline's Choice Section of Individual Houses

Quiet, refined, attractive, with best of neighbors. Ideal conditions with ease of access. 15 minutes from So. Station, 11 from Trinity Place, with new Boylston street subway to Park street. Two new, honest houses, one at \$10,500, ready now, one at \$26,000, ready in May. Large or small restricted lots at very moderate prices. Plans of land and houses of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High street, June, Summer, or your own broker.

ALVORD BROS., 29 Milk Street

NEWTONVILLE

In order to ensure the sale of this estate this Spring, the executors are ready to consider and accept any reasonable offer.

In the very best and most aristocratic neighborhood, corner lot over an acre, which cannot be duplicated anywhere in town. House, 16 rooms, modern throughout, good condition, fine heating and plumbing, built in 1890 and always kept up inside and outside. Assessed value \$25,500 and cost \$30,000. Curved drive, 100 ft. long, with depot. Anyone desiring a fine commodious house and generous grounds at a compelling price would do well to investigate.

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We ARE OFFERING for sale some of the best farms in central Maine; these are self-supporting, money-making farms,

with good buildings, near cities, large manufacturing towns with best of markets, towns, churches, etc. do not exceed \$1000 per acre.

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Don't wait for the next storm before you consult us.

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for fifty years and employ over forty

in our Roofing Department. We

will build the kind of a roof you

know you need or we will help you

in selecting the kind you shall have.

If you are undecided but remember

our work is right—so are our prices.

Don't wait for the next storm before you

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FINANCIAL

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Whenever you have \$20 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%.

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REAL ESTATE—NORTH CAROLINA

APARTMENTS TO LET

1200 Commonwealth Avenue

Four and five room apartments. All modern conveniences, elevator service, all light rooms. Some with piazzas. Beautiful view. Most reasonable rates on Commonwealth Avenue. Apply on premises. Open daily.

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Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

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Good Suites

70 HUNTINGTON AVE.; housekeeper and maid of 2, 3, 4 rooms.....\$20-50

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The above suites are to be let in excellent condition with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

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ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE APARTMENTS—containing large living room, chamber, dining room, reception hall and piazza; all modern improvements. Apply to A. K. HARMON, 1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

TO SUB-LET—Furnished or unfurnished, from June 1st until September 1st, an apartment of 3 rooms, one of the most desirable streets in Brookline; reasonable rent. Tel. Brookline 2904-M.

ARTISTS AND HOUSES—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 309 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

TO SUBLLET, Brookline, 5 Winchester st., Suite 2, very attractive apartment of 6 rooms and bath; all sunny outside rooms; apply to Janitor.

TO LET—7 rooms, steam heat, janitor service, good location. Apply on premises, 503 Blue Hill ave., Suite 1, Roxbury.

RIVERBANK COURT—To sublet, unturn, 2-room apt., facing Charles river. Apply at office. Tel. Brookline 4583.

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INCUBATOR AND BROODER \$6.75—Set up, ready to use, freight paid. Round like hen's nest; all metal. Catch insects underneath. Less than \$1000. Write for full complete details. Turn eggs without removing them. Write for book. RADIO ROUND INCUBATOR CO., Box U, 508 County Bluffs, In.

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EXPERIENCED, trained attendant would care for infant or young child in her country home; good references given and required. Add. G 16, Monitor office.

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The Best Method. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Privately and classes. Send for Catalogue.

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CORA MEL PATTEN Principal of the Marden School of Expression offers correspondence courses in expression and literary interpretation to both beginners and advanced students.

Miss PATTEN 4558 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

On April 19-- CELEBRATED Monday, April 20

On this day many people in Massachusetts plan to go and see the advertised summer property or real estate within reach of train, trolley or automobile.

REAL ESTATE and SUMMER PROPERTY

advertised in the Monitor from now until the 19th may bring your offer to the attention of just the party you were looking for.

RATES FOR THIS ADVERTISING QUOTED AT THE TOP OF THE CLASSIFIED PAGES

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 10c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 18 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

ROOMS

ALLSTON—To Let—2 furnished, steam-heated rooms; board if desired; bathroom floor, 185 Brighton ave., Allston. Tel. 1082-M Brighton.

ALLSTON—To rent in private family, pleasant rooms; one minute to car; tel. Brighton 488-2 before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

BATAVIA ST.—Large front room on bathroom floor, suitable for two persons.

BLAUKMUR ST., 8, Suite 3—Single or connecting rooms; light housekeeping privileges, private family.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Two sun rooms, steam heat, convenient to schools, gymnasium, tennis courts, car. Fine board next home. Tel. 3557-M.

BROOKLINE, 5 rooms, one with reception room, suitable for practitioner; steam and electric; references. Address J. 10, Monitor office.

CAMBRIDGE, 45 Garfield St.—Furnished rooms, steam heat; board nearby. Telephone 2013-R.

CONCORD SQ., 18-20, Hazelden Chambers—Double and single rooms for first-class business people and tourists. Tel. 217-J

GAINSBORO ST., 87, Suite 2—Single and double rooms in modern apartment, private family, transients. Tel. B. B. 381-5.

GAINSBORO ST., 82, Suite 1—Pleasant sunny room; piano; \$15 per week. Sublet apartment. Telephone B. B. 2079-J.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 107, Suite 2—Large, square, sunny room, \$4 per week. Business person or adult desiring care.

HARBOUR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop, furnished; en suite rooms; elec. light, h. w. heat; sun piazza; southern expos.; quiet home.

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Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful out looks; steam heat, shower baths; built-in, in building.

Reference: \$2 to \$5 per week.

704 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Popular with tourists; spacious rooms; close to subway; hot and cold telephone; convenient to cafes and places of interest; private family; references. B. B. 5082-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 144, Suite 4—Sunny outside rooms; c. h. w.; all conn.; double brass beds; prices reasonable.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Square room, neatly furnished, in private family, suitable for 2 people. Suite 3, 94 Day st.

ROOMS FOR TWO MEN, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave.; also single rooms, modern conveniences; six minutes from Park st.

RUTLAND SQ., 19—Large, sunny, well furnished room; large bay window, continuous hot water.

WINTHROP COTTAGE PARK

Large furnished room; strictly private family; water front; large piazza and lawn; references. Address J. 10, Monitor Office.

RECITALS

PHYLILDA ASHLEY, Piano Recital, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Tuesday, March 31st, at 8 p. m. \$10 each ticket. One dollar. Steinway Piano used.

80 ST BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON: 6 rooms and bath, on corner.....\$25-50

41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END: 6 rooms and bath.....\$30-50

The above suites are to be let in excellent condition with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

14 FEDERAL and 113 CONGRESS STS., BOSTON

TO SUB-LET

ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE APARTMENTS—containing large living room, chamber, dining room, reception hall and piazza; all modern improvements. Apply to A. K. HARMON, 1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

TO SUB-LET—Furnished or unfurnished, from June 1st until September 1st, an apartment of 3 rooms, one of the most desirable streets in Brookline; reasonable rent. Tel. Brookline 2904-M.

ARTISTS AND HOUSES—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 309 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

TO SUBLLET, Brookline, 5 Winchester st., Suite 2, very attractive apartment of 6 rooms and bath; all sunny outside rooms; apply to Janitor.

TO LET—7 rooms, steam heat, janitor service, good location. Apply on premises, 503 Blue Hill ave., Suite 1, Roxbury.

RIVERBANK COURT—To sublet, unturn, 2-room apt., facing Charles river. Apply at office. Tel. Brookline 4583.

POULTRY

INCUBATOR AND BROODER \$6.75—Set up, ready to use, freight paid. Round like hen's nest; all metal. Catch insects underneath.

Less than \$1000. Write for full complete details. Turn eggs without removing them. Write for book. RADIO ROUND INCUBATOR CO., Box U, 508 County Bluffs, In.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249—Furnished single room with table board. Telephone B. B. 3639-M.

JAMAICA PLAIN—To rent, with board, in a charming old colonial house, 1 large, sunny room with private bath and good closets; suitable for 2 persons; first-class room. Tel. ISABEL R. HALL, 464 Central at Jamaica Plain; telephone Jamaica 2525-M.

NEWBURY ST., 31—Well heated, nicely furnished rooms with table board; tourists accommodated; tel. B. B. 3539-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WADSWORTH AVE., 117, near West 17th st., room and board for business woman; reasonable. COMMOS.

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SUPPLIES FOR WOMEN AND THE HOME

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Feathers for Easter

Especially for our Easter Trade \$30,000 worth of Ostrich Feathers were bought. Many of these we now offer at less than half.

13-inch French Plume, worth double..... 98c
14-inch French Plume, worth double..... \$1.39
15-inch French Plume, worth double..... 1.76
21-inch French Plume, worth double..... 3.12
22-inch French Plume, worth double..... 4.25
23-inch French Plume, worth double..... 4.98
25-inch French Plume, worth double..... 6.48

REPAIRING—From your old feathers we guarantee to make beautiful French feathers. May we make you an estimate? Dyeing and curling done at $\frac{1}{2}$ price.

MAIL ORDERS—On receipt of Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, we will mail any feather desired. If it does not prove satisfactory you may return same to us and we will refund the price paid.

WE PAY ALL MAIL CHARGES

OUR CATALOGUE WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST

Crown Feather Co. DEPT. B
611 WASHINGTON STREET

Opposite Siegel's.

Tel. 1489-M OX.

Take Elevator.

Opposite Siegel's.

Magnolia, Mass.
Tel. B. B. 3497

LATEST HAIR ACCESSORIES
Ondulation Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Shampooing. Residential Work
PERMANENT HAIR CURLING

S. W. CHAMOW

Ladies' Tailor

Announces the opening of the

Spring and Summer Seasons of 1914

with a showing of exclusive models and designs. Also latest imported materials for Ladies' Tailored Suits, Coats, Wraps and Riding Habits at reasonable prices.

359 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

GUY D. VENERI

Formerly with E. P. Hollander, later with Madam Driscoll, Announces an Opening for LADIES' TAILORING

364a Boylston Street, Boston

MODERATE PRICES

GILLESPIE METHOD
SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING
and MANICURING

FRANCES M. FORD
Successor to Madame Gillespie
The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite Public Library

Tel. 4195 E. B.

All branches taught

120 Summer Street, opposite South Station Boston, U. S. A.

IDEAL SHOE CO.

Shoe Duster
25 cts. Post Free
Save your time. Rub off your dusty shoes and your shines last longer. Leather which folds up as shown in cut, and can be carried in pocket. No. 1A10. Price 25 cents post free.

GOULD & GOULD
Box 5143, Boston, Mass.

Dept. 1
To Contribute to the Comfort of Women

\$3.00 The Ideal Seamless

United SHOES

A soft, flexible, cushioned sole, patterned with natural shape lasts which differ from just plain ordinary soles in comfort, able as a glove.

\$3.50 Booklet on request.

IDEAL SHOE CO.

170 Summer Street, opposite South Station Boston, U. S. A.

HIGH-CLASS

Ladies' Tailor

I'll make you a suit from your choice of best imported or domestic woolsens, man-made goods, etc., including Skinner's Satin-wish for workmanship \$30, or with your material, \$10. A. APPEL, Malden and Washington sts., opposite Cathedral; entrance leading off from street.

This Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.

The Lavender Shop

634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

12 West Street

EASTER Suits, Gowns Blouses designed to order

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER

59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

UP ONE FLIGHT

A. L. AYER Tel. OX. 1511 M. E. NOLAN

Reya Corset Shop

158A Tremont St., Boston (over Tuttle's)

CORSETS FITTED FROM \$1.00 UP

Formerly with C. F. HOVEY & CO.

TABLE SUPPLIES

MAPLEX EXTRACT

Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families. Make your own pure, delicious table syrup at home at half the cost you pay for ordinary table syrup. MAPLEX is a powerful extract of vegetable saps and pure maple syrup, guaranteed under the pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. It is a fine, golden, clear, concentrated sugar syrup, making a most delightful syrup for hot cakes, waffles, etc. Highest recommendations from constant users. Try it and be convinced. Trial bottle, enough for 1 gallon of syrup by parcel post in the U. S. 20c. Agents wanted. THE AMERICAN EXTRACT CO., 500 E. Monument St., BALTIMORE, Maryland.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

THE CELEBRATED SMITHFIELD HAMS

Cooked and stuffed Virginia style. Sealed by Parcels to any part of the United States.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM

211 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

TOURS

EUROPE—EXCEPTIONAL

A chaperon of 15 years' experience in conducting educational tours abroad has decided to take a limited number on the United States tour, sailing in June. For particulars address MISS E. JOHNSTON, 241 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, O.

GO to Europe at Our Expense

A few days to organize small parties. Write today to our plan and programs. UNIVERSITY TOURS, Box A, Wilmington, Delaware.

SOPHIA M. TAYLOR

56 Bromfield Street, Boston

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentleman's Garments.

1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Tel. 24112 Brookline

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS

Phone Bell Main 812

Special Dining Room on Second Floor

for Ladies.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Telephone 420 B. B.

FOR SALE

FISH

FOR SALE—Rare piece of ancient tapestry 3½x4½; also Indian rug 12x14. 51 Waitman St., Lexington, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two new silk dresses, have never been used, reasonable price. Phone Camb. 1152-W.

Open from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

DINNER

Table D'Hoté from 5:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

60c and 75c.

Open from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

FOOD

LIBRARY LUNCH ROOM

887 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston

Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with
the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badese, 54 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 328 Cambridge st.
A. F. Holt, 675 Shawmut ave.
F. K. Kennerly, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Ladd, Charles st.
Jesse M. Marzynski, 167 Brattleboro st.
P. E. Richardson, 535 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 787 Harrison ave.
KANSAS CITY
H. L. Buswell, 1040 Saratoga st.
Richard McInerney, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Andie Taylor, 27 Meridian st.
NEW YORK
Howard Fisher, 19 West Broadway.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
B. D. James, 365 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Hewitt & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase
Arlington News Company.
ATLLEBORO
L. H. Cooper
Sherwin & Co.
AYER
Beverly News Company.
BROOKLINE
E. F. Perry, 332 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
CAMBRIDGE
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, Main st.
DORCHESTER
R. H. Hunt, 1400 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 11 Bowdoin st.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McBrown, Grandin square.
FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.
L. M. Harcourt
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder
FORTRESS HILLS
H. L. Hitchfield, 18 Hyde Park ave.
GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.
HARVARD
William E. How, Washington sq.
HUDSON
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 22 Main st.
Barrett & Canale, 114 South st.
LAWRENCE
Max L. Katz
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hooper
LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.
LYNN
N. B. Breed, 23 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, Laundry Co., Breed st.
MALDEN
H. W. Russell, 88 Ferry st.
Sherburne (J. & M. R. R.)
MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd
MEDFORD
W. C. Morris, 20 Washington st.
Frank H. Post, 13 Riverside ave.
MEDFORD ALONGSIDE
F. B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.
WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 47 High st.
MELROSE
George L. Lawrence
NEEDHAM
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson
RUMSDALE
W. W. Davis, 23 Poor st.
PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith
QUINCY
Brown & Co., Reading
READING
M. F. Charles
ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 355 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.
SALEM
Somerville Co., 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Hatch, 386 Somerville st.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Rice
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
G. F. Briggs, 23 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st.
C. H. Stacey, O. Bide, W. Newton
Center st., Newton.
T. A. Gelst, 521 Washington st., New-
ton.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
E. S. Bell, 608 Main st.
W. N. Town, 229 Moody st.
WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.
WENDELL
C. H. Smith
WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.
WOBURN
Moore & Parker
WORCESTER
F. A. Boston Company
CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport News Co., 246 Middle st.
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.
MAINE
Bangor—O. C. Bean
L. E. Swett & Co.
PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-
necticut st.
RHODE ISLAND
Whitney & Nash
VERMONT
Newport
WHITEHORN'S PHARMACY
St. Johnsbury
WORCESTER
Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A girl for general housework.

Mrs. H. BREKLY, 77 Park st., Suite 1.

Also; 9-hour day, \$18 weekly, 52 weeks.

Chesnut st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

BRIDGEWATER—Wanted: steady position.

THE HALL, 506 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN—Steady work

and permanent position. E. L. HILDRETH & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

ERAND BOY wanted; one who can

communicate. F. P. O'CONNOR

C. I. 157 Tremont st., Boston.

GARDENER and greenhouse wanted

for country place; temperate.

single, middle-aged. FRANCIS L. CHAPIN, 314 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, Model 8; must

be a good machinist with job office experience; first-class man wanted. A. H. PARSONS, cor., Peabody Press Co., Peabody, Mass.

MAN wanted to work by the hour. MRS. NAGEL, 240 Massachusetts st., Suite 1.

MAN and wife wanted for general house work and caretakers in country; small family; state reference and experience. F. L. CHAPIN, 314 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

PRINTER—Working foreman in shop employing 8 to 10 hands; first-class man planned. A. H. PATON, Peabody Press Co., Peabody, Mass.

RENT of large sunny kitchen with royal lodging house references required; call morning. Miss R. J. DAY, 708 Common st., Cambridge.

TRACERS WANTED FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, Quincy, Mass., have vacancies for one or two experienced tracers; those exceptionally good in lettering and tracing and capable of producing finished tracing quickly and accurately need apply to CHIEF DRAFTSMAN, H. H. DUNN, Quincy.

ATTENDANT, experienced, willing, obliging, references wants position. ROBERT T. BRAGG, Temple st., Boston. Tel. 1282-J.

ATTENDANT or housekeeper, or both; general man wants situation. ELMER F. STEPHENS, 671 Westminster st., Prov.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced in general office work in accounting department of large textile company in which reorganization is now taking place; references. T. W. BEVINGTON, 87 State st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or stenographer, or both; general man wants situation. ELMER F. STEPHENS, 671 Westminster st., Prov.

COOK—All round cook wanted for deli- fessant store; must understand business thoroughly. STONE & HOLDEN, 55 Westland ave., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable woman, or would do second work; no cards answered. MRS. ALVINIA MACDONALD, Montrose av., Wakefield, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like more work, or to sew with dressmaker. MISS M. BROWN, 104 Camden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in stenography and general office work, desires position; references furnished; lowest salary \$9.16. A. L. ANDREWS, 29½ Pluckney st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (28) wants position as switchboard operator; 4 years' experience can furnish excellent references. M. J. LIBBEY, 41 Wavey av., Winthrop, Mass.

YOUNG LADY (22) desires position bookkeeping and general office work; experienced; references given. MISS ALMA M. HIGGINIS, 17 Seaview av., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position as pianist or church organist; would substitute or play for house parties. Address CATHERINE SPIERS, 258 Brighton av., Allston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT will accept temporary employment to audit books; prepare statements; improve system; good references; reasonable compensation. R. C. THIEL, Box 138, Alfred, N. Y.

FARMER, single, 24, strong, good habits, wants position on dairy or fruit farm near New York city. Address FREDRICK C. THIEL, Box 138, Alfred, N. Y.

SMALL COUNTRY PLACE—MAN, some experience caring for garden and flowers. U. O. McQUEEN, 7 Stephenson pk., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Several colored porters and footmen for our retail stores. Apply THE MIRROR, 246 6th av., task for O. Schnabel, New York.

WANTED—Couple; man for farm work, woman as cook and houseworker, on gentleman's home at Northport (Long Island). F. P. MARQUARD, 39 Broad st., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN, experienced, willing and quick at work to help an actor dress in the theater; one who is capable of keeping room and trunks neat. S. BERNARD, 225 West 86th st., New York.

SMALL COUNTRY PLACE—MAN, some experience caring for garden and flowers. U. O. McQUEEN, 7 Stephenson pk., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Young lady understanding dressmaking, refined, experienced and practical; good permanent home with owner of handsome residence; references; white tailored dress. MRS. EDDY, 417 st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, preferably German; general care of two children 2 and 3 years; quite near New York. MRS. HARVEY DUNN, 119 Osborn rd., Leonia, N. J. 30

WANTED—Experienced maid; permanent position; references; reliable. SAUL BRODSKY, 294 Third av., New York.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in apartment; good wages; apply by letter or phone; references required. MRS. ALEXANDER, 101 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—Couple; man for farm work, woman as cook and houseworker, on gentleman's home at Northport (Long Island).

F. P. MARQUARD, 39 Broad st., New York.

WANTED—Reliable, competent woman for general housework. C. F. KINGSLY, 222 Highland st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Working housekeeper; good home, fair salary. CAMILLE D. WALKER, 41st st. and Woodland av., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Saleswoman of ability, tact, good appearance; clever talker, to meet men; their houses; able to make a good impression; guaranteed. ALEXANDER WARROBE CO., 36 S. State st., Chicago.

WANTED—Couple; man for farm work, woman as cook and houseworker, on gentleman's home at Northport (Long Island).

F. P. MARQUARD, 39 Broad st., New York.

WANTED—Salesladies for permanent positions; also extras. Apply F. W. WOOLWORTH CO., 258 6th av., New York.

WANTED—A number of experienced saleswomen for our retail candy stores in New York city; state experience and give references. Address THE MIRROR, 432 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—Waitresses for lunch room, Applebee's, 1539 a.m., Blue Bird Lunch Room, 110 Trinity pl., near Liberty st., New York city.

WANTED—Waist and skirt finishers and helpers. J. MUFCHILL, 671 Vanderbilt av., corner Park pt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper; family; good home, good salary. AMELIE D. WALKER, 41st st. and Woodland av., West Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG LADY or girl to assist with children and very light housework; \$5 week to start; seek extra references. MRS. F. C. PARDON, 355 11th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, manufacturing experience, competent to systematize work and take full charge of affairs. N. J. INWOOD, 324 New York av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN of refinement, desires position; large experience in legal and literary work; library research a specialty; as experienced genealogist and sketch writer. J. W. LILLY, 83 St. Marks av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, auditor, cost, general office experience, principal in iron and steel manufacturing, various kinds; desires better position anywhere; best references. T. HERRIOTT, 144 Polk st., Butler, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER, ambitious young man (25), correspondent, typewriter and translator in several languages; excellent references; for ability and honesty. KARL ALEXANDER, 10 W. 12th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class office; 20 years' experience; general corporation bookkeeping and railroad accounting work; moderate salary commanding. ALFRED T. REED, 475 Main st., Orange, N. J.

BOY (15), strong, wishes position as helper to electrician. FAHIE BERKELEY, 117 Kentworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 28

BUSINESS MAN wants position anywhere; executive; salesmanager; capable, efficient; right ideas; systematizing; 33, married. WM. H. GALE, 28 Chatterton av., White Plains, N. Y.

COMPANION—Man and wife with boy able to help want situation on farm or estate. MRS. ISALINE ROBBINS, Millington, N. J. R. F. D.

CARPENTER—Temperate all-round mechanic, an altered harness repair; also good carpenter; good country. ED. GREENE, 509 W. 148th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Skilled engineer, expert driver, Scotch; town or country; willing and trustworthy; excellent references; 8 years' experience. J. C. WALLACE, Royal 50 Wall st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), 28 years' experience, wishes position in country; 11-cent; 4 years in state; good mechanic; good references; last in Pierrot Arrow. CHAS. COFFEE, 221 73rd st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (21) desires position in a repair shop or private family; owns repairing; 3 years' repair and road experience; single; absolutely temperate; references. JOSEPH FELDMAN, 29 Ridge st., Newark, N. J.

COLORED CHEF wants position; best of references; will go anywhere; salary \$70 per month. GEO. FELLS, 1218 Polk Breezway, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLORED—Colored man, 9 years' experience; wants position as traveling salesman; Al references; speaks 3 languages; temperate; willing to go anywhere. FRANCISCO KITCHIN, care Mrs. W. Banks, P. O. Box 522, New York city.

COMPTERMAN—Refined, experienced; 18 years' experience; detailing, designing, estimating and in charge of office; bridges, milt buildings, cranes and conveying machinery; location New York city. CHARLES B. GILBERT, 122 N. 6th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED ALL ROUND MACHINE IST wishes position R. D. HOPE, 3409 North Hope st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, 18, good permanent class, hours of work important than remuneration. MRS. M. SELEY, care Glover, 2632 Broadway, New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANIC desires position; Y. M. C. A. student detail assembly drawing, trading and mathematics; has no drawing room experience; willing and awake; references. FRED. BAUER, 313 E. 20th st., New York.

ENGINEER, technical graduate from German college, with post-graduate work in Scotland, wishes position; three years' experience in designing and laboratory work; speaks French, Dutch, German, English, Spanish. ARTHUR SELTON, 170 Bay 35th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED UP-TO-DATE PRINTING HOUSE MANAGER wishes position; can get loyal, efficient service from concentrated employees; for satisfied, desired customers. H. J. HOME, 2420 Broadway, New York.

EXPERIENCED—**TO DATE**—**PRINTING HOUSE MANAGER** wishes position; can furnish excellent references; lowest salary \$9.16. A. L. ANDREWS, 29½ Pluckney st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (28) wants position as switchboard operator; 4 years' experience can furnish excellent references. M. J. LIBBEY, 41 Wavey av., Winthrop, Mass.

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EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT will accept temporary employment to audit books; prepare statements; improve system; best references; reasonable compensation. R. C. THIEL, Box 138, Alfred, N. Y.

FARMER, single, 24, strong, good habits, wants position; hard or soft coal; 27; temperate, steady and reliable; also 2 years' experience caring for garden and flowers. W. M. LENTZ, 1233 S. 20th st., Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER, technical graduate from German college, with post-graduate work in Scotland, wishes position; three years' experience in designing and laboratory work; speaks French, Dutch, German, English, Spanish. ARTHUR SELTON, 170 Bay 35th st., New York.

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

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ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites described by the publishers of office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

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RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

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DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

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SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street Phone 1890

LOWELL, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 27 Merrimac Square Phone 1648

FALL RIVER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 197 Bank Street Phone 2413

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

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COAL—Peck's Clean Coal. Best milled. FRED PECK COAL CO., office under Bank Clock. Phone Warren 487.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery. BACON-CHAPPEL CO., 1000, 11th, F and G Streets

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THE NEW STORE—Lady's Furnishings, Millinery, Corsets, Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fancy Goods. 78 North Main St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced. Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced corsetiere, \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send for booklet. OLNEY & CO., 44 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and SUITS Individual design in gowns for the individual woman.

FRANCES' 306 Fifth Ave., offers original design in gowns for the individual woman.

HAIRDRESSING and MANUFACTURING THE COZY GREY SHOP 4 W. 37th st. Telephone 587 Greeley

HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing, Manufacturing, MISS NYDIER, 235 W. 7th st. Phone Columbus 4302.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Two large sales of real estate just closed in the city proper are reported in detail in another part of this paper.

Improved property has changed hands located at 200 and 202 Bay State road, near Granby street, Back Bay, through the purchase of F. F. Blanchard, trustee of the Associated Trust, from John S. Faive estate, being two four-story swell-front brick dwellings and 5030 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$40,000, of which the land carries \$12,600.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Deeds have just been placed on record, whereby David Galles becomes the owner of two 3½-story brick buildings assessed in the name of Hapebeth Fenlon at 7 and 9 Staniford street corner of Staniford place, for \$23,000. The 3500 square feet of land carries \$17,500 of that amount.

Jacob Greenberg has purchased title from Israel Levine to the three-story and basement brick house numbered 43 McLean street near Blossom street. Total assessed valuation is \$7200. The 1372 square feet of land carries \$3700. The South End parcel was purchased by Alexander Tentoni from Mary D. Tucker, comprising a 3½-story brick dwelling taxed for \$3200 and 1339 square feet of land carrying an additional tax of \$3700. It is located 218 Shawmut avenue, near Dover street.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The legislative committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange registered its objections to the following: House bill 913, raising the tax limit of Boston from \$10.55 to \$11, to House bill 1779, authorizing rebate of rent for lack of heat in apartments; to House bill 1637, to prevent the use of basements in stores, and to House bill 432, providing that interest be charged on overdue water bills. Committees of the Legislature have reported leave to withdraw to petitioners on these matters.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCE

Thomas F. Messitt has sold for Susan M. Meharg the three family frame apartment house, 9 Washburn terrace, Brookline. The property is assessed for \$7700 of which \$1700 is on the lot of 2535 square feet of land. The purchaser was Louise C. Wright who buys for investment.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN

Through the office of Myer Dana, Goldie Swartz has conveyed to John H. Kendall for investment the estate 1872 Commonwealth avenue, near the corner of Chestnut Hill avenue, containing 5655 square feet of land and an eight-apartment brick house. The land is assessed for \$4500, the buildings are new and not yet assessed. Edwin L. Stone represented the purchaser.

In connection with the above Goldie Swartz has purchased the estate in Watertown containing 54,860 square feet, together with the mansion and private garage thereon, formerly occupied by the Kendall family. The land is bordered by four streets, Fayette, Church, Palfrey and Pearl streets. The total assessment is \$15,000. The brokers were Myer Dana and Edwin L. Stone.

Another sale of vacant land in Brighton has been reported, situated on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Walbridge street, conveyed by Joseph A. Mackay and one other to Joseph Newman et al., containing 23,372 square feet and assessed for \$11,000.

FOR ALLSTON IMPROVEMENT

Through the office of W. J. McDonald, 85 Milk street, a contract has been let to Hardy & Streeter for the immediate erection of one of the most modern and completely equipped garages in the state. The building will be of fireproof construction throughout and will be equipped with every modern improvement. It will be located 60 Brainerd road, Allston, one block above Harvard avenue and in close proximity to Commonwealth avenue, will have a total floor space of 20,000 square feet, accommodations for 100 machines and will cost when completed approximately \$60,000.

Among the many novel features to be installed will be the operation of the exit and entrance doors which will be under push button electric control and located both on Brainerd road and Vendale street. Other equipment includes automatically operated turnstile, portable compressed air tank, vacuum cleaning system and fully equipped repair shop.

There will be a ladies' waiting room and a spacious chauffeur room equipped with pool table and shower bath.

The Brainerd road facade will be of brick and cement stucco with limestone trimmings and a green tile roof.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

George A. Nute is the buyer of record from Alice W. Hill, owner of the brick building 7 Brook avenue, near Dudley street. There is a land area of 2219 square feet, valued at \$1100 and included in the \$6300 assessment.

FOR IMPROVEMENT IN BELMONT

C. S. Scott's office at Waverly report the sale for F. Alexander Chandler to Phillip B. Long of Somerville, of 15,102 square feet of land at the corner of White street & Trapelo road, Westville village of Belmont. The purchaser proposes to erect a block of desirable stores.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY SALES

The Edward T. Harrington Company report that a very attractive estate on the east side of Wedgemere avenue, near Foxcroft road, Winchester, has been sold this week. It comprises a new cement dwelling house containing 12 rooms and two bathrooms, with every other modern convenience, and 12,000 square feet of land. The grantor was George B.

Whitehorse, the purchaser being M. E. Gleason, who will occupy as a home.

The estate No. 15 Minthorne street, Worcester, consisting of a 12-room, two-family dwelling house and 8500 square feet of land, has been sold by W. W. Meredith to Albie A. Sherman.

Sale is reported of the John L. Dow farm, located on Reservoir road, Holden, comprising 40 acres of land, 16 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, a 10-room (colonial) style farm house with modern improvements, and large barn. Included in the sale are several head of stock and complete equipment of farming tools. The purchaser was John Wivag.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Deeds have just been placed on record, whereby David Galles becomes the owner of two 3½-story brick buildings assessed in the name of Hapebeth Fenlon at 7 and 9 Staniford street corner of Staniford place, for \$23,000. The 3500 square feet of land carries \$17,500 of that amount.

Jacob Greenberg has purchased title from Israel Levine to the three-story and basement brick house numbered 43 McLean street near Blossom street. Total assessed valuation is \$7200. The 1372 square feet of land carries \$3700. The South End parcel was purchased by Alexander Tentoni from Mary D. Tucker, comprising a 3½-story brick dwelling taxed for \$3200 and 1339 square feet of land carrying an additional tax of \$3700. It is located 218 Shawmut avenue, near Dover street.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The legislative committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange registered its objections to the following: House bill 913, raising the tax limit of Boston from \$10.55 to \$11, to House bill 1779, authorizing rebate of rent for lack of heat in apartments; to House bill 1637, to prevent the use of basements in stores, and to House bill 432, providing that interest be charged on overdue water bills. Committees of the Legislature have reported leave to withdraw to petitioners on these matters.

SALE AT NORFOLK DOWNS

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have sold for Sarah J. Rich the frame bungalow and 6040 square feet of land located at 12 Tyler street in the Norfolk Downs section of Quincy. The property was conveyed to Matilda J. McFarland of Somerville.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 25

Year	Value	Number	Value	Number
1914	\$3,000,000	1	\$1,000,000	1
1913	28,967,000	1	20,020,000	1
1912	37,357,000	1	17,465,000	1
1911	26,071,000	1	14,207,000	1
1910	31,497,000	1	11,920,000	1
1909	31,497,000	1	18,145,000	1
1908	12,903,000	1	23,566,000	1

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SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Henry S. Fenton to David Galles, Stansfield st., lot q.; \$1.

Charles M. Smith to Franklin T. Blanchard, Exeter pl.; w.; \$1.

Joseph Simonds est. to city of Boston, Cambridge st.; w.; \$1.

John L. Lewis to Jacob Greenberg, McLean st.; w.; \$1.

Harry Bornstein to Sarah Bornstein, Phillips and Grove st.; q.; \$1.

Mary D. Tucker to Alexander Tentoni, Shawmut av.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Benton Whidden to Whidden & Co., Inc., Glendon and Eagle sts.; q.; \$1.

John W. Wall to Angelo M. Tucci et ux., Cottage st.; w.; \$1.

James H. Lewis est. to William Lewis, Bremen st.; q.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Henry E. Hardwick est. mtgce. to Harry E. Russell, Quincy st.; d.; \$3700.

Same to same, Quincy st.; d.; \$3700.

Henry E. Russell to Henry E. Hardwick, 100 Brainerd st.; q.; \$1.

Elmer S. Elward to 204 Ward 23; George E. Stead, frame auto storage.

Idaho st., 72, ward 24; Ernest Martikke, F. H. Gowing; frame, dwelling.

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SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

News of Finance



Railway Earnings

AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS GROW AND IMPORTS ARE SMALLER

International Trade Returns of United States Show a Good Increase in Number of Cars Shipped to Other Countries—Canada a Big Customer

WASHINGTON—The United States continues to increase its exports and decrease its imports of automobiles. Returns of international trade compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show an increase of 369 in the number of automobiles exported and a decrease of 59 in the number imported during the month of January, 1914, as compared with January, 1913. The number of complete automobiles exported increased from 2137 in January, 1913, to 2526 in January of the current year; while the number imported fell during the same period from 71 to 12.

The average valuation per car of the automobiles imported is considerably higher than that of the automobiles exported. Those imported during January were valued at about \$3400 each, and those exported at about \$900 each. This average import price of \$3400 is exclusive of transportation charges to our shores and duties collected, the ad valorem rate of duty assessed on cars valued at less than \$2000 each being 30 per cent, and on all other cars 45 per cent.

The increasing importance of the automobile as a factor in international trade is apparent from the fact that the exports of automobiles from six leading manufacturing countries now aggregate \$119,000,000 in value, an increase of \$10,000,000 over those of 1912 and \$70,000,000 over those of 1908. In this growing trade the United States occupies a prominent place and it is believed sales in numerous parts of the world have resulted directly from the trade-promotion service maintained by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which, through the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, is constantly bringing to the notice of American manufacturers international trade opportunities with respect to automobiles and other lines of goods.

While France still leads the work in exportation of automobiles, the United States has made the most rapid gain. Exact comparisons are not practicable, owing to differences of classification established by the various countries. So far as ascertainable from the official accounts of the countries named, exports of automobiles, including chassis but omitting tires, increased, in the case of France, from \$25,000,000 in 1908 to \$44,000,000 in 1913; Germany, from \$3,000,000 to \$20,000,000; the United Kingdom, from \$8,000,000 to \$14,000,000; Italy, from \$5,500,000 to \$6,333,000; Belgium, from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and the United States, including shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico, from \$5,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

The record of automobile exportations from the United States began in July, 1901. In the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31 of that year the total value of exportations of automobiles was \$18,000,000 by the United Kingdom.

LIQUIDATING VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS

NEW YORK—United States Express Company stock has a theoretical liquidating value of about \$95, as derived from comprehensive estimate of assets so far as estimate can be made.

Bonds and stocks owned, at current market valuation, make for a distribution of \$45 per share, and real estate holdings would add about \$39. The remaining assets will add something like \$11.

Some assets on the balance sheet have a doubtful liquidating value, others practically none. These are left out of the following tabulation. Liquidatable assets, with liabilities, are:

ASSETS	
Equipment, \$2,675,194 (estimated depreciation, \$1,200,000)	\$1,475,194
Cash 727,281	
Receivables 1,569,551	
Material and supplies—\$0.808 (less 40% for depreciation) 60,651	
Accrued dividends and interest 70,594	
Total \$3,903,971	
LIABILITIES	
Traffic bills (francs, unpaid money orders and drafts) \$1,231,534	
Express, other, privileged unpaid 1,493,052	
Accrued liabilities (rents, taxes) 68,139	
Total \$2,792,745	
Excess (assets over liabilities) 1,111,226	

On the 100,000 shares the distribution per share indicated is \$1.11.

Included with assets is \$2,689,076 "advances to system corporations for real property and equipment." Of this, \$2,132,751 stands as a loan to United States Express Realty Company for which United States Express building on Rector street is security. This building, at assessed valuation of \$3,000,000, minus \$1,000,000 mortgage, has already been included with real estate holdings in the \$39 per share distribution. Present marketable value of this building, in real estate quarter, is placed \$600,000 to \$800,000 above assessed valuation, so that the loan of \$2,132,751 to the realty company will probably be fully realized. The nature of the security for the balance of the item of advances, \$556,325, is more or less obscure, and only the officers of the company know the prospects for converting it into cash.

Assuming that 75 per cent of \$556,325 loans on real estate and equipment is realized and that \$16,818 temporary advances are realized in full, there would be added \$434,043, an equivalent of \$4.34 per share, making total per share from this miscellaneous source \$15.34

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: In the absence of outside demand, professional operations probably will continue to govern price changes. In fact, it is doubtful if a material market improvement is witnessed until a decision in the freight rate case is handed down. At the moment, the technical position of the market is sound. It responds more readily to favorable news than to developments of an unfavorable nature, and from a speculative viewpoint profits probably can be had by purchasing the leading issues on recessions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Money is accumulating; this almost invariably takes place at this time of year and will probably continue until early fall. The movement should be even more pronounced this year than in previous years. This large fund of liquid resources should continue to prove, during the remainder of this distressingly inactive period, the prop that it has been up to this time. Moreover, the dulness encourages operations on the short side, which strengthens the technical position of the market.

J. S. Baché & Co., New York: The market is full of dullness, the public is not participating and operations are purely professional, with the short interest again enlarging. Nevertheless, the best opinion on the near future is that a rise is to follow. For this, easy money, unusually optimistic crop outlook and the absence of liquidation are the reasons given. With stocks firmly held, either outright or on strong margins, there is small supply furnished on declines. The optimism of springtime and the ceaseless activities of a vast nation, whose wants must be supplied even in cloudy weather, are looked to for swing the pendulum upward if no acute situation develops. The bad features overhanging are chronic and have been discounted.

Canada continues to be the largest single customer for American automobiles, though the 6051 cars exported thereto in 1913 is slightly less than the number exported to Canada in 1912, namely, 7421 cars. In addition to \$8,000,000 worth of complete automobiles exported from the United States to Canada last year, about \$4,000,000 worth of parts were also shipped to be assembled in Canadian establishments.

Sales of this class to Mexico declined from 297 cars in 1911 to 227 last year, while those to practically all other countries increased; those to South America having doubled, those to Australia and other British Oceans having increased about 50 per cent, and those to Asia, Africa and other parts of the world having quadrupled during the last two years.

While American manufacturers were increasing their sales of automobiles abroad, foreign manufacturers were less successful in the American market. Thus the number of automobiles imported from France fell from 469 in 1912 to 196 last year; Italy from 109 to 85; and of those from the United Kingdom, from 137 to 54; while the number imported from all other countries except Germany decreased from 90 to 76. Germany alone showed increased sales, the 81 automobiles imported from that country in 1913 being a gain of 18 over the number imported in the preceding year.

Last year's imports of automobiles into the United States were valued at slightly more than \$1,000,000, compared with similar imports of \$2,500,000 by Italy, \$3,000,000 by Belgium, \$3,500,000 by Germany, \$3,500,000 by France and \$18,000,000 by the United Kingdom.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: How long can America be kept quiet? We've a lot of repletion due, replenishing of merchandise, recovery and coming into our own. These ought not to be poor times; everybody wants to get busy and we'll come pretty near pushing the extremists off the map and having a good year, we believe—that is, when the market is stubborn, won't do down, gets dull—it's pretty close to a purchase.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING COMPANY STOCK INCREASE

Special meeting of stockholders of Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company has been called for April 2 to vote upon the proposal to increase the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 by sale of 10,000 shares at \$150 per share. The purpose of additional capital is to acquire business of another company transacting similar lines of business.

If new financing is approved it is proposed to increase the rate of dividend from present annual 8 per cent to 10 per cent. It is stated that the present liquidating value of Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company on a conservative basis is not less than \$188 per share. Sales have recently been made around \$161.

ARGENTINE CORN FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Chicago received its first car of Argentine corn Friday. It paid 25 cents a hundred freight from New York, against eastbound rate of 16 cents. Shippers say that if the westbound rate was 16 cents they would import 100,000 bushels.

WESTERN DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Company says: The wholesale dry goods and general merchandise business is actively responding to arrival of spring. More merchants have visited this market during the week than last year, making a noticeable gain for the month.

In the past week wool dress goods are over 40 per cent ahead of last year. As the season advances demand for all kinds of prime wash goods increases.

Many numbers of cotton blankets are being sold up with the greatest demand for those of New England manufacture. Wool blankets are moving very freely for fall. Raw wool continues firm, with many grades advancing. A decided shortage in the domestic clip is expected with considerably higher prices.

BOSTON CURB

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 41°12 noon.... 41°

Average in Boston yesterday, 50°1-6.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a.m. today)

Albany 36 New York 52

Buffalo 34 Philadelphia 50

Chicago 36 Pittsburgh 50

Denver 42 Portland, Me. 50

Des Moines 42 San Francisco 52

Jacksonville 66 St. Louis 52

Kansas City 54 Washington 58

Nantucket 49

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:30 High water,

Sun sets 7:56 12:16 a.m.; 12:36 p.m.

Length of day 12:36

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:35 P.M.

WANTED—First and second mortgages in Boston and vicinity. Call or write

FRED'K H. JACKSON, 42 Tremont St.

PRODUCE

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour—Spring patent, in sacks, \$4.85

@5.40; special short patents, \$5.35@

6.70; winter patents, \$4.80@5.30; winter

straights, \$4.55@5.65; winter clears, \$4.35

@4.70; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.85@

4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.50@

4.80.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$31@31.50;

winter bran, \$31.50@32; Canadian bran,

\$32; Argentine bran, \$28; middlings,

\$28.75@31; mixed feed, \$29@32; red dog,

\$31.25; cottonseed meal, \$32.75@33.25;

linseed meal, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Spot, No 2 yellow, 70%; No 3

yellow, 76%; No 2 yellow, 75%; ship, No 2

yellow, 79@79%; No 3 yellow, 76@

78%; No 2 yellow, 76@75%.

Oats—Junction points, No 1 clipped

white, 48c; No 2 clipped white, 47c;

No 3 clipped white, 46½c; fancy, 49 lbs,

47½c@48c; fancy, 38 lbs, 46½c@

47c; regular 38 lbs, 46@46½c; regular

36 lbs, 45½c@46c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$3.95; bolted,

\$3.90; cracked corn, \$1.46@1.48; bag

meal, \$1.43@1.45.

Hay—Choice, \$22@22.50; No 1 grade,

\$21.50@22; No 2, \$19.50@20.50; No 3,

\$18@18.50; stock, \$15@15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$18@19; oat, \$11@11.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra,

27@28c; western creamery, extra, 26@

27c; western firsts, 25@26c.

Eggs—Choice henney and nearby,

27@24c; eastern extra, 22@23c; western

extra, 21@22c; western firsts, 20

@20½c.

Lard—Raw leaf, 12½c; rendered leaf,

12½c pure lard, 11½c.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.15@2.20,

California, small white, \$3.85@4.00;

foreign peas, \$2.10@2.15; yellow eyes,

\$3.20@3.25; red kidneys, old \$2.70@

2.90; new, \$3@3.10.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.50@1.60 per 2-bu

bush, sweet, 75¢@81 bkt.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$4; Con-

nnecticut, per 10

Leading Events in Athletics

Tennis at Longwood



(Copyrighted by the Central News)

The Cambridge University eight-oared crew (on the left) and the Oxford University eight-oared crew (on the right), which met today on the Thames river, London, Eng., in the oldest college athletic event in the world

INDOOR TENNIS AT LONGWOOD IS DOWNFOR TODAY

Final Rounds in Singles Are Scheduled for This Afternoon and Evening on the New Covered Courts at Chestnut Hill

THE DOUBLES WINNERS

Play continues today in the first annual indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club on the covered courts at Chestnut Hill with the final rounds in the singles being decided.

Doubles matches took up Friday's schedule and some very good matches were played. This section was brought down to the final round with R. N. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson scheduled to meet N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney for the title next Tuesday.

Williams and Johnson played some very strong tennis in their matches Friday. In the second round they defeated T. R. Pell and R. D. Little of New York in a splendid uphill battle requiring three sets. Pell and Little appeared to have the match well in hand at several stages of play, but Williams and Johnson showed great rallying power and finally won out.

In the semi-final round they met G. C. Shafer and G. C. Cane and won a rather easy victory. Shafer is one of the national doubles champions and Cane is the national interscholastic champion, but they were no match for their opponents, who won in straight sets.

Niles and Dabney had their hardest match of the day in the second round when they faced G. L. Wren and G. P. Gardner, Jr. It took three hard sets to determine the winner and the last was a decisive one. Niles and Dabney showed some of the best tennis doubles of the day. In the semi-finals they easily disposed of G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn in straight sets.

The only singles result secured Friday was the default of G. P. Gardner in the second round to J. E. D. Jones of Providence. The summary:

DOUBLES

First round—R. D. Little and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated B. C. and J. C. Wright, 6-4, 6-4.

Second round—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated G. L. Wren, New York, and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 3-6, 6-4.

F. G. F. Touchard, New York, and W. M. Washburn, Bridgeport, Conn., defeated W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., and F. C. Inman, New York, 7-5; R. N. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson, both of Boston, defeated Little and Pell, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; G. C. Shafer, New York, and G. C. Cane, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated E. P. Larmer, Summit, N. J., and F. C. Inman, New York, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Semi-final—Niles and Dabney defeated Touchard and Washburn, 6-1, 6-2; Williams and Johnson defeated Shafer and Cane, 6-2, 6-4.

Final round—J. E. D. Jones, Providence, defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, by default.

FENCING TEAMS IN MEET TONIGHT

At the Boston Harvard Club on Commonwealth Avenue this evening, the northern division of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association will meet in their preliminaries, the three teams being Harvard, Yale and Bowdoin.

The two winning teams will be chosen to compete against the Southern division of the league, the finals to be held in the Hotel Astor in New York next month.

WANDERERS MEET VANCOUVER

The Wanderers Hockey Club of Montreal will meet the Vancouver seven at the Boston Arena this evening in the second contest here between these two professional teams. The Wanderers defeated their opponents last Wednesday night by the score of 7 to 6 in an overtime game.

ATHLETICS BEAT RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va.—The Philadelphia Athletics won an easy game from the Richmond, Virginia, league team, here Friday by a score of 9 to 3. Brown and Plank pitched for the winners, while Ramey, Smallwood, Shipe and McIntyre worked for Richmond.

COURSE CHOSEN AND DATES SET FOR CUP MATCH

NEW YORK—Baltusol has been selected as the course and Sept. 25 and 26 as the dates for the annual Lesley cup matches, which are to be played in the metropolitan district this year. The announcement of the selection of Baltusol was made by Frederick H. Thomas, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, who said that the association felt itself most fortunate in being able to obtain the use of the Short Hills course for the event.

As the Massachusetts Golf Association is the present holder of the Lesley cup the matches on Friday, Sept. 25, will be between the Metropolitan and Pennsylvania teams. The winner there will meet the Massachusetts golfers on the following day.

The dates chosen are slightly earlier than those selected in the last few years, but in all probability they will provide better conditions than often have been encountered. October conditions have detracted several times from the success of the tri-city matches.

PRINCETON MEN WORK ON WATER

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's crews had their first workout on the water Friday when Dr. Spaeth, coach of the oarsmen, sent them out on Lake Carnegie more than two weeks behind their first spin last spring.

The varsity squad was divided into four eights and three freshman eights were also sent out. The seating of the varsity shell was: Winants, bow; Swart, 2; McKibben, 3; Quimby, 4; Heffron, 5; Pyne, 6; Briggs, 7; Putnam, stroke; Sykes, cox.

CORNELL TEAM AT ANN ARBOR

ITHACA—The Cornell track team, composed of 18 men, left Friday night for Ann Arbor to compete in a dual indoor meet with Michigan today. Cornell's entries follow:

Thirty-five-yard dash, Ingerson, Van Winkle; 40-yard hurdles, Shelton, Brodt, Millard; 440-yard dash, Caldwell, Mebaffey; 880-yard run, Irish, Souder; one-mile run, Houghtaling, Patter; high jump, Morrison, Cadby; weight throw, Fritz, Milton; shot put, Lahr and McCutcheon.

VERMONT NINE IN TIE

RALEIGH, N. C.—Vermont University met the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina in a baseball game here Friday, and the final score is 7 to 7. Denning and Malcolm pitched for Vermont, while Kincaid and Lewis were in the box for Agricultural.

RULE IS WHAT WAS ASKED

CINCINNATI, O.—August Herrmann, chairman of the national baseball commission, states that the new rule in regard to the so-called promotion-waiver clause sent out by the commission is just what the Baseball Players Fraternity demanded.

DETROIT SHUTS OUT NEW ORLEANS

JACKSON, Miss.—The Detroit Americans shut out the New Orleans Southern league team here Friday by a score of 3 to 0. Walker and Styles pitched for the winners. The Mississippi Legislature witnessed the game.

BUFFALO DEFEATS NEW YORK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Buffalo Internationals defeated the New York Americans in a practise game here Friday by a score of 5 to 4. Fullenweider, Bader and Galan pitched for the winners, and Caldwell and Schulz for New York.

AMHERST DEFEATS VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The Amherst College baseball team defeated the University of Virginia here Friday by a score of 5 to 3. McGay and Robinson pitched for the winners and Gammon and James for Virginia.

SUMMERS IS YALE CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN—The Yale swimming team has elected D. Summers of Springfield, O., captain for next year. Archibald McLeish of Glencoe, Ill., was elected manager.

CLASS ROWING AT HARVARD STARTS EARLY NEXT WEEK

More Attention Than Formerly Will Be Given to This Branch of Crew Work This Year

Class rowing will be started next week at Harvard, and this branch of the crew work, which will be under the direction of Coach Brown will be given more attention than in former years, and on Monday prizes will be awarded to the members of the victorious graded crews that rowed last fall, at the Weld boat house.

Friday the first Harvard varsity crew received its first setback when it was defeated by the second boat in a mile race from the Cottage Farm bridge to the Harvard bridge. The crews rowed side by side for the first half of the course. Then the first boat began to forge ahead, but was quickly overtaken by the second varsity, which won by half a length. This race, being the first of the year, gave Coach James C. Wray a chance to size up his varsity material.

He will probably make some shifts in the first varsity boat, which is rowing in the same order as last fall, before the race with Annapolis April 25. The third boat triumphed over the fourth boat in their race by a length and one half. This race was over the same course.

Friday night there was a cut in the race and thereafter the first squad will consist of the first three boats and two other oarsmen. The training table for the first two boats will be started at the Harvard Varsity Club next Monday. The men on the first squad are:

Varsity—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Schall; 6, H. Middendorf; 5, W. Middendorf; 4, Harvard; 3, Reynolds; 2, Gardner; bow, Murry.

Second—Stroke, Lund; 7, Soucy; 8, Parsons; 5, L. Curtis; 4, Morgan; 3, Lyman; 2, Talcott; bow, Saltonstall; coxswain, Kregel.

Third—Stroke, Busk; 7, Wilkinson; 6, E. Reynolds; 5, Herrick; 4, Jeffries; 3, Carver; 2, Chichester; bow, T. Storrow; coxswain, Sargent. Curwin and Meyer are retained from the fourth boat.

OLYMPIC HEADS TO MEET MONDAY

NEW YORK—At the request of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic committee, James E. Sullivan, secretary of the committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee to be held at the New York A. C. next Monday night. Colonel Thompson called the meeting to prepare for America's participation in the Olympic games to be held at Berlin in 1916.

At the same time Mr. Sullivan announced that the fund to defray the expenses of the American Olympic team to Germany is well under way, and that within a short time a program will be mapped out by which the committee expects to collect \$100,000.

YALE BASEBALL CANDIDATES OUT

NEW HAVEN—Yale's varsity baseball and track squads had their first spring practise on Yale field Friday. The diamond was in good shape, and Coach Quinby put the men through a sharp fielding drill.

More than 100 men are now out for the track team and prospects are much better than a month ago, when only a comparatively few men reported to the call for candidates.

PITTSBURGH BEATS FT. WORTH

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Pittsburgh Amherst College baseball team defeated the Ft. Worth nine Friday by a score of 9 to 5. The batting of Wagner was the feature. Gonzelman and Harmon pitched for the winners.

NEWPORT NEWS WINS

NEW HAVEN—The Yale swimming team has elected D. Summers of Springfield, O., captain for next year. Archibald McLeish of Glencoe, Ill., was elected manager.

CAMBRIDGE IS THE VICTOR IN BIG BOAT RACE

Representatives of the Light Blue Defeat Oxford Over Famous Thames River Course at London This Afternoon

RESULT FORECASTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Cambridge University defeated Oxford today as expected in their big university boat race. The winners led all the way, gradually increasing their lead from one length at Craven Steps to three lengths at Barnes Bridge.

The victory of Cambridge in today's race was their first since 1908. Course is from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames and at the finish Cambridge were leading by 4½ lengths, the time being 20m. 23s.

Three weeks ago Cambridge were a slightly superior crew, but Oxford improved so much in the last fortnight that they were expected to make a closer race.

Cambridge had the heaviest crew in the history of these races, the average weight of the oarsmen being three pounds heavier than the average of the Oxford men.

Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river. The race started with 20 minutes past two, the Oxford oars striking water first.

In the first minute Cambridge made 36 strokes and Oxford 38. The former at once gained a slight lead, which was steadily increased until the finish of the race. At Craven Steps, Cambridge were

boat-length in front and at Walden's they led by a length and a quarter, while the lead was increased to two lengths opposite Harrods stores.

At Hammersmith, Cambridge, who were rowing very evenly and easily, maintained the two lengths' lead. Along Mall the Light Blues led by 2½ lengths, both crews splashing in heavy.

At Chiswick Steps Cambridge had a commanding lead of three lengths and crossed to Middlesex station. In rounding the bend at Dukes Meadows Oxford was making a great effort to reduce the leeway, while Cambridge were crossing. The latter, however, held the advantage easily, rowing with beautiful rhythm and striking the water cleanly. Oxford made another great spurt approaching Barnes bridge and gained slightly, but after passing the bridge in 16m. 52s, the Light Blues went right away. Oxford held on pluckily until the finish, but could make nothing of it, Cambridge replying to every Oxford spurt with extra effort.

Throughout Cambridge were rowing well within themselves and seemed capable of beating their opponents by a larger margin. A record crowd watched the race finish.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VICTORS

Year	College	Time	Year	College	Time
1890—Oxford	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	21.25	1891—Cambridge	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	21.25
1892—Cambridge	30.30	1893—Oxford	20.12	1894—Cambridge	20.12
1895—Oxford	29.30	1896—Oxford	21.38	1897—Cambridge	21.38
1898—Oxford	22.30	1899—Oxford	21.37	1900—Cambridge	21.37
1901—Oxford	22.30	1902—Cambridge	20.52	1903—Oxford	20.48
1904—Oxford	22.30	1905—Cambridge	20.48	1906—Oxford	21.25
1907—Oxford	22.30	1908—Cambridge	20.48	1909—Oxford	21.25
1910—Oxford	22.30	1911—Cambridge	20.48	1912—Oxford	21.25
1913—Oxford	22.30	1914—Cambridge	20.48	1915—Oxford	21.25
1916—Oxford	22.30	1917—Cambridge	20.48	1918—Oxford	21.25
1919—Oxford	22.30	1920—Cambridge	20.48	1921—Oxford	21.25
1922—Oxford	22.30	1923—Cambridge	20.48	1924—Oxford	21.25
1925—Oxford	22.30	1926—Cambridge	20.48	1927—Oxford	21.25
1928—Oxford	22.30	1929—Cambridge	20.48	1930—Oxford	21.25
1931—Oxford	22.30	1932—Cambridge	20.48	1933—Oxford	21.25
1934—Oxford	22.30	1935—Cambridge	20.48	1936—Oxford	21.25
1937—Oxford	22.30	1938—Cambridge	20.48	1939—Oxford	21.25
1940—Oxford	22.30	1941—Cambridge	20.48	1942—Oxford</td	

THE HOME FORUM

Palace of Schoenbrunn

When the outermost edge of the city of Vienna is reached and you find yourself in the serenely dignified forecourt of the palace of Schoenbrunn, there is nothing left for the wayfarer to do but admire and enjoy its charm, a charm at once beautiful, direct and friendly. The beauty of the long, yellow, green-shuttered palace and its wonderful old garden is as instantly, as completely satisfying as perhaps only the perfection of classical art can be when it is also touched with the romance of manners. To purity of form, Schoenbrunn is true throughout, says a correspondent to the Times (London), from the swinging curve of the perron on the garden front, through the long allied alleys, the fountains and the boschetts, and up the terraced height to the distant "Gloriette," the airy arched pavilion which crowns the sky-line. But where to this perfection something more is added: where terraces and statues and pavilions are so plainly to be read as an expression of manners, habits, preferences; where the forms of a social order, as deliberate and considered as those of park and garden, are so little to be forgotten or overlooked, there we may surely feel that the appeal of beauty finds its mark from the most telling of all angles. Schoenbrunn shares this double gift with many another creation of its kind, and it is not to be pretended that it is more than a softly glowing light compared with the blaze of Versailles itself. That Schoenbrunn is still a royal residence adds, however, greatly to its charm, for the writer says, the people who are allowed to wander freely through its courts and gardens, as freely as through those at Versailles, yet feel, with an intensely effective difference, that it is a royal castle in being and not merely the relic of bygone days as is Versailles; that here the past, as an active and incessant force, is still with us—a force still at work, but which we now call the present.

Jefferson's Country

A memorable passage from Jefferson's first inaugural address reads: I believe this is the strongest government on earth. I believe it is the only one where every man at the call of the law would fly to the standard of the law and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others?

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FEBRUARY BLOSSOM OF WITCH-HAZEL

HERE we have the interesting bloom of the witch-hazel one third size, about which a Monitor reader writes from Long Island as follows:

"Our photographer collected and brought in a twig of this witch-hazel about Feb. 20. He placed the twig in water in a warm room for two days, then he took a photograph of it. The specimen is a Japanese variety that is later in blooming than the variety that grows in the eastern United States. There is a variety growing in Missouri that blooms as late as this Japanese variety. The witch-hazel seed, like the American holly seed, remains in the ground two seasons before it sprouts."

The flowers of the witch-hazel are yellow, and they appear when the boughs are bare of foliage. The name *witch*, both in this word and *witch-elm*, is derived from the old Saxon word *wych* or *wice*, meaning bending or weak, and refers to the pendulous branches.

GREEK THEATER MODEL FOR ROMANS

THE theaters of ancient Rome were, generally speaking, modeled on the Grecian pattern, with some important differences in purpose and construction; so Banister Fletcher told an audience at the British museum. The Greek auditorium, he said, encircled two thirds of the central orchestra for spectators to see the chorus, while the stage was small, as the actors were few. The Romans cut this auditorium back to a semicircle, so that the audience might from the stage, which increased in importance as the orchestra diminished. This change, arising out of the different genius of Roman drama, is well seen in the theater at Orange.

Among all the theaters throughout the empire, the oldest and most magnificent was that begun by Julius Caesar, now a ruin in a Roman slum, known as the theater of Marcellus, which, unlike Greek theaters, was built on a level site and entirely above ground. This great building is important in the history of architecture, for Doric and Ionic orders are placed one above the other and are used, not constructively, but decoratively. It seated 14,000 spectators, Mr. Fletcher said, in rising, circling ranks. From theater ruins at Fiesole, Ostia, Pompeii and Timgad one could largely reconstruct the plan and trace details.

Hedges of Many Kinds

Trees of all sorts may be made into hedges, and every shrub of the woods and roadsides and all kinds of woody climbing vines. The common belief is that hedges are always made of arbor vitae or privet, or possibly hemlock or buckthorn. But any one would be surprised and equally delighted to see that plot of ground in Ottawa, Canada, at the Central Experimental Farm, where Mr. Macoun, the horticulturist, has been practising hedge-making with about 100 kinds of trees and shrubs, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion.

The most satisfactory sorts in Mr. Macoun's experiments have been arbor vitae, Norway spruce, white spruce,

white pine (and this means under heavy pruning), Rocky mountain blue spruce, Japanese barberry, Siberian pea-tree,

quince rose, Japanese lilac, wayfaring tree, Amur privet and buckthorn.

Dean Colet and the Founding of St. Paul's

AN OLD legend says that Cambridge was founded in 3538 B. C. and was the ancient Camboritum of the days of Roman England, but this tradition has never received the support which its audacity deserves; nor has the supposed foundation of its university in 631 A. D. by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, been accepted. No deliberate date of foundation can indeed be fixed. Oxford in reality led the way in the foundation of its university, which took place in the twelfth century, and has always been the more famous nursery for schoolmen. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, who had been studying Greek in Italy and Latin in Paris, where he had made the acquaintance of Erasmus, returned to Oxford in 1496 and lectured on divinity and Greek, and later being much carried away by the new ideas of education, laid, in 1509, the first stones of the famous St. Paul's school under the shadow of the great cathedral in London. His biographer, Samuel Knight, writing in 1724 of the new

foundations of colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, says:

"It was the same Spirit of Virtue and Glory that excited Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, to propagate the Knowledge of good Letters. He founded a magnificent school in the east part of St. Paul's churchyard and appointed two masters, the Principal being William Lely, the other John Ryght Huyse. Lely was a man (in the phrase of Horace) of a pure and unspotted life; who after he had bestowed some years in Italy, for the attaining of perfect letters, upon his return was the first among the English that taught them in any publick School. By the benefit of this School the London-Youth have been very much polish'd and improv'd, so the whole Kingdom has enjoyed the good effects of a daily progress of Languages and School-Learning."

Foundation is placed in the year 1509 by Master Grafton in the abridgement of the Chronicles of England. Speaking of Colet it says: "This man in his

mentary sociological study would afford opportunity to teach the fundamentals of morality. The ability to quote glibly passages from Scripture is never a fair test of a child's moral superiority. What a child would do in a specific case in the field of ethics would be a fairer test of moral character.

Christian Miracles

It is not enough to say that these various marks of falsehood cannot be found in the Christian miracles. We find in them characters directly the reverse. They were wrought for an end worthy of God; they were wrought in an age of improvement; they are marked by a majesty, beneficence, unostentatious simplicity and wisdom, which separate them immeasurably from the dreams of a disordered fancy or the contrivances of imposture. . . . They are parts of a religion . . . which breathes purity and benevolence, which transcends the improvements of the age, and which thus carries with it the presumption of a divine original.—William E. Channing.

DIGNIFYING LABOR IN THE SCHOOLS

TO impress upon the young the dignity of labor, to make them sympathetic toward all efforts of the people for self-improvement in the industrial field, to give such simple talks on labor and social problems as would constitute a course on sociology for even the younger pupils—these things are among the opportunities of the public school, according to the Rev. Charles Stelzle. In an address recently delivered to teachers in New Jersey Mr. Stelzle said, as reported in the Newark Evening News:

"The public school has an unusual opportunity for dignifying labor. Whether or not it has courses on industrial education and vocational training, it may, through its courses of study and through its general influence, impress upon the 94 per cent of its students who will undoubtedly become working people, the unusual opportunity in industrial life and the dignity of labor. It should point out that a workingman is bound to have the respect of the community when he becomes efficient—when he himself takes advantage of every chance offered for self-improvement."

The speaker pointed out that such ele-

Constancy

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbor, and himself most true;

Whom neither force nor fawning can Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.

Whose honesty is not So loose or easy, that a ruffing wind Can blow away, or glittering look it blind;

Who rides his sure and even trot,

While the world now rides by, now lags behind. . . .

Whom none can work or woo
To use in anything a trick or sleight;
For above all things he abhors deceit;
His words, and works, and fashion too,

All of a piece, and all are clear and straight. —George Herbert.

Prehistoric New York

NOT so very long ago, in a geologic sense, the Hudson river flowed through a deep canyon or gorge in New York city. Soundings show that this gorge extends through the harbor and far out to sea. It is evident that the land surface has been lowered in this region, allowing the ocean to creep in on the land, fill the old river channel, and in places wholly submerge it. The submergence of the land was greater at one time than it is now, according to the United States geological survey. In excavation for some of the New York skyscrapers, evidences of oysters and other salt-water animals have been found. As a rule the only available knowledge in regard to the former submergence of an area is derived from the marine shells and other animals found in deposits laid down by the sea. By the nature of the fossils geologists are able to tell approximately when the ocean invaded the land. They have found evidence of a submergence of much greater magnitude and much older than that which now floods the Hudson valley.

International Copyright

No author more strenuously insisted upon the sanctity of the commandment, "Thou shalt not be stolen from," than did Charles Reade. He believed, as wholeheartedly as Mr. Zangwill, in an adequate hire for the laborer; but he lost heavily in his encounter with the publishers. For "Peg Woffington" and "Charlie Johnstone," his first two novels, he received only £30 each. In seeking the aid of the law to secure more, says the Daily Chronicle (London), he lost £200 in legal expenses. Six other suits followed for protection of dramatic rights, with no better result. But Reade's pamphlet on "The Eighth Commandment," and his advocacy of international copyright have not been without advantage to his successors.

Brotherhood Next

The world, which has become a neighborhood, is on the way to become a brotherhood.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

Value of Good Conversation

One is thrown in life with a great many people who, though not actively bad, though they may not wilfully lead us astray, yet take no pains with themselves, neglect their own minds, and direct the conversation to petty puerilities or mere gossip, who do not seem to realize that by a little effort conversation may be made most instructive and delightful, without being in any way pedantic; or, on the other hand, may be allowed to drift into a mere mass of muddy thought and weedy words. There is hardly any one from whom we may not learn much, if only they will trouble themselves to tell us. Nay, even if they teach us nothing, they may help us by the stimulus of intelligent questions, or the warmth of sympathy. But if they do neither, then indeed their companionship, if companionship it can be called, is mere waste of time, and of such indeed we may say, "I do desire that we be better strangers."—Sir John Lubbock.

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mentary sociological study would afford opportunity to teach the fundamentals of morality. The ability to quote glibly passages from Scripture is never a fair test of a child's moral superiority. What a child would do in a specific case in the field of ethics would be a fairer test of moral character.

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The speaker pointed out that such ele-

EVIL NOT FEARED BUT OVERCOME

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT "evil is a negation, because it is the absence of truth" and that "the only power of evil is to destroy itself" are declarations made by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 186). Taken in conjunction with the Scriptural teaching that "all things work together for good," they at once lift thought into the region of reality and afford a solid foundation on which to overcome every phase of evil. The optimism of Christian Science is not the shallow kind that ignores evil. Christian Science reckons evil as a phenomenon of mortal thought only, and from that viewpoint what is there to fear? The Psalmist knew that, while he trusted in God, there was nothing to be afraid of, and his words, "I will fear no evil," have been a comfort to countless drooping hearts in the many centuries since then.

Christian Science has come to emphasize the fact that confidence in divine Love is the privilege of every Christian. In more than 200 passages in the text-book just quoted the author refers to evil, laying down in the plainest possible language how it is to be looked at and handled; how its illusory nature can be exposed; how its falsity can be proved. She shows that the popular idea about the "mingling of good and evil," the belief that one is as real and eternal as the other, "resulted from the philosophy of the serpent" (Science and Health, p. 289)—a philosophy which is shattered by knowing the truth about the nature and attributes of God and His universe. In Christian Science evil

is the generic term for all that is unlike omnipresent good; and includes that time of sickness or trouble of any kind are not answered, while those of the Christian Scientist are. They declare very truthfully that God is no respecter of persons, and that they have besought him in all faith to hear them and respond to their appeals; yet there has been no result. But if one believes that the God to whom we pray is capable of creating, or is at least responsible for, the evil there is in the world then one approaches Him always with a certain amount of doubt. Prayer may be associated with the erroneous thought or belief that good sometimes comes from evil; and therefore that sickness, for instance, may be sent to carry out God's designs. This is the genesis of a line of reasoning that can only end in disaster. If we would get at the truth of all reality and know the spiritual facts which will clear away all this mental fog we must start from a right basis. "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 250).

The prayer that is in harmony with this recognizes only the divine consciousness of good and therefore excludes as a subtle falsity all the serpent-like thought, the product of the corporeal senses, which would make the claim of evil a menace to the peace and happiness of God's children. Such prayer is a blessing. It is the acknowledgement that God as Life, Love, and Truth is reflected in the life that knows no death, in the love that knows no evil, in the truth that knows no error. Moreover it is the product of watchfulness, and that mental activity whose function it is to demonstrate that, since God is All-in-all, evil has neither power nor existence.

Let us then hold fast to the truth. We have a God who is all-powerful and all good, a universe that is spiritual and perfect and not subject to the destructive tendencies that seem to prevail around us. Man is not sinful and sickly and dying, but the continuous reflection of infinite Mind, exempt from every false claim of mortal sense. On this basis, which is the truth that every one can understand and demonstrate, are we not justified in declaring with confident assurance that nothing can disturb, that we will henceforth fear no evil? In deed and in truth there is no evil to fear.

Science

And

Health

With

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the
Scriptures

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ARTIST'S REMINISCENCES OF CAPRI

EIGHTON, Waterhouse, Poynter, John Sargent and a legion of painters have found the charm of Capri irresistible; brilliant prix de Rome men came here as a matter of tradition to paint their pictures; Chartran, Doucet, Saint-Saëns, painted some of their finest works in Capri.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 28, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

SO ENERGETIC has been the campaign of the eastern railroads for higher freight rates that many people have come to believe that the future of general business depends almost entirely upon the granting of the increase petitioned for. Without entering into the argument as to whether or not the interstate commerce commission should accede to the demands of the carriers it must be seen that the freight rate question is only one of many factors which tend to cause some hesitancy in business activity.

Business abroad is reported as far more depressed than it is in the United States and certainly the freight rate question in the United States has only an indirect and comparatively trifling bearing upon the industries of other lands. The political disturbances in Great Britain and France and in fact throughout Europe, and the Mexican situation in the western world, are much more important as affecting general business than any issue in the United States.

Yet it is a good time, while business is slack, to consider ways and means for bringing about greater efficiency, and this is what a great many business men are doing just now. There has been a tremendous amount of waste and extravagance in the United States which should be corrected. Take the matter of railroad efficiency, for example. President Loring, of the Delaware & Hudson, recently pointed out that there are 2,327,832 freight cars in the United States, which represent an investment of approximately \$1,826,000,000. This enormous investment is working on an average of only two hours and ten minutes out of each twenty-four hours. It takes a great volume of business to pay the interest on so large an amount of capital and when the transportation systems are able only to operate their cars less than 8 per cent of the time it can be seen what a tremendous loss there is in this direction. One of the great difficulties with which the roads have to contend is the delivery of cars belonging to other systems. It has been proposed that a commission should be appointed to arrange to pool all freight cars so that one railroad owing another a freight car could be permitted to deliver a car of equal capacity instead of being compelled to deliver a car belonging to the individual road. It is doubtful if this plan could be worked out, because of the constant deterioration of freight equipment. But there should be some method devised for the more economical handling of freight cars. Of course government ownership would solve this particular problem, but the country has not yet reached this question and meantime the difficulty is pressing for attention.

Then there is the matter of the constantly increasing burden of taxation. The entire civilized world seems to be experiencing the same trouble. In New York, federal, state and city taxes in 1913 amounted to \$40.37 per capita, compared with only \$27.09 in 1893, and the tax rate almost everywhere throughout the United States seems to be increasing rapidly. Municipal and other governments have spent money with lavish hand for improvements that are not directly productive. Individuals and corporations have been obliged to economize; so should the various governments. In most cases it can be done without impairment to civic betterment and to the decided advantage of the tax payer and the public generally.

Although business is reported as quiet throughout the greater part of the United States, it is encouraging to learn that the Pacific coast section has witnessed considerable improvement within the last month or two. Authoritative statements published in Friday's editions of the Monitor show that labor is very much better employed in the leading industrial centers, including Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Tacoma. Confidence is returning in this section and much hope is entertained for further improvement.

Panama Tolls and Pan-America

As a matter of news the latest development in the controversy over repeal of the Panama canal tolls discrimination is the intimation from highest sources that South America joins with Europe in the protest that Great Britain has registered. In this case, of course, the argument is strengthened of those persons in and out of Congress who, as a matter of policy, urge action that will lessen chances of friction with foreign powers at any exceptionally critical stage of national history. These citizens may or may not agree that an issue of national honor is involved. To them it is wholly a matter of opportunism. Principle does not enter in, at least as a controlling factor. A condition of affairs exists that should be changed as soon as possible. Common sense dictates retreat; and men who vote accordingly are patriots. If South America as well as Europe is against the tolls exemption, then there is more to be gained than lost by living up to the spirit and letter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. So argue persons of a certain type and group.

Over against these stand yet another set for whom the news of South American as well as European opposition to the present law will serve only as a confirmation. To them construction and operation of the canal is a wholly domestic affair. The United States may do as she wills with it, treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. Any shaping of toll rates or administration of the zone in conformity with the preferences or formally expressed desires of neighboring countries or of nations beyond seas is a sign of servility to international public opinion such as the republic should not make part of the national record. In short, say these nationalists, "We spent millions in building the canal and we will operate it as we please."

It is divergent opinions of this kind, mixed with others quite as pronounced but not as boldly proclaimed, that are being aired in the debate now on. The issue in our opinion will be settled by men of all three political parties who, rising above partisan, sectional and racial loyalties, will vote as both honor and prudence dictate—honor that has regard for pledged word formally given in treaty form and prudence that sees that no nation liveth to itself, or can resist with safety world-opinion as to a matter of international ethics.

IT HAS been discovered that there are 315 different ways of changing a quarter of a dollar. More ways than this of parting with one have long been known.

ARRIVING in the United States the other day, a citizen of Buenos Aires confided to the ship reporters who met the Imperator in New York harbor that he was making his first visit to this northern country. It is still quite the custom of many South Americans to make such a first voyage by way of Europe, and Senor George Beristayn may have been hardly aware that at the present time there is direct steamship connection of a very commendable sort between his own country and the United States. However this may be, what makes the visit of the Argentine locally interesting is that he has come to study the music manufacturing situation in the United States. That is, he expects to look over the music publishing houses, the larger musical institutions, instrument concerns, and in general to acquaint himself with the business end of this activity.

The quest calls attention to the fact that the United States is now one of the principal purveyors of music materials in the world. The reputation earned by publishers and manufacturers has spread southward, and with a great market opening in the countries where the people by inclination and training are decidedly musical, those who are responsible for the business development of this trade may well take a hint from the visit of Sr. Beristayn. There is no doubt that this South American approaches the northern strongholds with a ready appreciation of what he may find here of material suitable for his purpose. Europe he evidently knows. Paris and Berlin and London products are found entrenched in Buenos Aires. United States machinery and the like are finding acceptable markets in Argentina. But the trade that springs from United States musical culture is as yet apparently less familiar to South Americans. Why not make the best of a broadening opportunity and prove American enterprise equal to Argentine expectation, whatever the line may be? The gentleman from Buenos Aires says he has come to obtain ideas. The gentlemen of the United States can well afford to show him the best that the country has to offer.

BY A VOTE as pronounced and decisive as that of the Senate two weeks previously the House of the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday concurred in the proposal to submit to the voters of the state, for their acceptance or rejection, an amendment to the constitution which is intended to grant political equality to women. Only three dissenting votes were recorded in the Senate; the vote in the House stood 168 to 39. The result of the struggle of 1914 for equal suffrage in this commonwealth may, therefore, be properly pronounced a victory; but it is only fair to all sides that certain reservations be noted. The equal suffragists have scored a triumph, it is true, but it is preliminary rather than conclusive.

They will make a great mistake, we think, if they assume that every senator and representative who voted for the submission of the amendment is in favor of, or committed to, the amendment itself. The votes in both houses have a very different meaning. They are responses simply to a sentiment voiced by the liberal opinion of the state, namely, that the time had arrived when the electorate of Massachusetts should be given an opportunity of registering at the polls its decision on this question. They will make another serious mistake if they assume that the battle is won in the Legislature. That body must repeat itself in this connection in 1915. Only then can the main question be put to the voters of the state, and it must not be forgotten that these voters are male.

Manifestly, the equal suffragists should give less time to exultation now and more to education, training, preparation that will enable them to carry their cause through its really crucial stages. They have scored another victory, but it has been another victory on the skirmish line. The big battles are yet to be fought.

RARELY among official reports does there appear one so comprehensive and thorough as that of the special commission on immigration recently delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature. In seven months of inquiry and reflection the commission gathered information that of itself would be worth its expenditure of time, and formulated plans which are only too elaborate for correcting conditions that hamper the newcomer and injure the state. Out of the more than fifty definite proposals of action, it seems impossible that some will not find favor with the Legislature, while none of them deserves to be assigned to the files where good hints gather dust in forgetfulness.

Restriction and all the questions that attend it belong to the federal government. Development of the material that the flood brings in is primarily and perhaps entirely the problem of the state. It is not less than pressing in Massachusetts, where the proportion of the alien has advanced at a pace far greater than in the country as a whole. It is not an idle task for the third of the people of Massachusetts that is native born of native parentage to make dominant over the two thirds of new people the standards that have made the commonwealth great. That it is a present task is the clear conclusion of this message, fortified by facts that are at no point without interest and at some points not less than startling in their revelations.

Most pointedly the educational provisions of a state that has led in school development are shown to need extension to meet the need of bringing the newcomers into Americanism. The commission advises a special deputy to the commissioner of education to carry forward a plan of evening schools upon which attendance is made compulsory to an age much beyond the present school limit, and the other devices for positively teaching the English language and impressing the American idea upon the people who have come where these are essential. In some such recognition, practical, certain, unrelenting, the state has to go out to meet a need that is inescapable. The schools of the state are not defied by the major part of the new people; they are seen to be the chiefest among the blessings of the land; but there is a fringe, and much too wide a one, of neglect that is not being reduced as it should be out of consideration to the whole of the people concerned. The report is conclusive as to the facts in the case.

In the other main aspect of the problem, the uneconomic and unjust distribution of the labor that the newcomers are able to perform, the proposal of a larger power in the state to direct employ-

Argentina Seeks Music Ideas

ment has undeniable claim to attention. The skilled laborer in some craft who misses his calling and gets into the mill or the lumber camp or the ditch at the wage of the untrained is not alone an object of commiseration on his own account; he stands for just that loss to the state that is represented by the difference between time profitably spent and his ill-paid drudgery. It is not a condition to be tolerated by a people that has the least care as to its own interests, even though unmoved by thought of guardianship over the dependent among them.

A problem, a whole library of problems, is presented to the people of Massachusetts by this report. Happily it is not left as a riddle or a volume of riddles. Directions are given for the solution. The state needs to be about its business of helping its strangers, presently to be themselves the custodians of whatever is to remain of old good or whatever is to be gained of new strength.

VASSAR girls have raised \$1000 by voluntary subscription to help Wellesley. Whether Wellesley needs this help is not so much the point as that the country needs, and will appreciate, the spirit that prompts the proffer of it.

PROGRESSIVE industrialism has seldom been more eloquently illustrated than in the announcement that a United States firm has established a laundry in China.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments

THE report of the First Commissioner of Works, in which he records the work done by the inspector of ancient monuments for the year ending March 31, 1913, has only just been issued, owing to the vastness of the material to be dealt with. Now that it has been issued, there need be no hesitation in saying that the volume is one of the most interesting that has ever appeared from the presses of his Majesty's printers. It contains the record of the saving of twenty-two well known monuments, extending from the walled camp, known as Caer-y-Twr, on Holyhead mountain, to the magnificent remains of Framlingham castle in Suffolk, and from Castle Urquhart, in Inverness-shire, to Richborough castle in Kent. The whole number of these monuments now amounts to 140, and they are to be found scattered widely over Great Britain.

The First Commissioner of Works points out that the enormous number of ancient monuments in the kingdom makes it impossible for the state even to entertain the idea of looking after all of them. It is only necessary to glance quite cursorily over the list of monuments now under the guardianship of the Office of Works, to realize how few of the great monuments in the country are preserved in this way. The enormous mass are in the hands of private owners, and there are hundreds as valuable as Stonehenge or Fountains, which find no place in the First Commissioner's report. At the same time, the new powers placed in the hands of the Commissioner, by means of which he recently prevented the destruction of Sir James Thornhill's house in London, will enable him at least temporarily to stay the hand of any devastator in the future.

The work of the present year has been in many ways very remarkable. The safeguarding of Castle Urquhart, overhanging the north shore of Loch Ness, and of the great Roman coast fortress of Rutupiae, now known as Richborough, which guards the channel separating the Isle of Thanet from the mainland, to say nothing of the splendid remains of Framlingham, which dates back previous to the Conquest, would alone have justified the support of the department. Lord Beauchamp's work has, however, gone far further than this. The mile and half of Roman road, with its rough stone pavement and curbstone edgings, which runs across Wheeldale moor, from Cawthorn camps to Leasrigge, has received the same protection as Merkland Cross, which stands on the ground where in 1484 the Master of Maxwell, while in command of the King's forces, came in contact with the troops of the Duke of Albany and Earl Douglas on the banks of the Kirtle. Nothing is too great or too small for the First Commissioner's care, provided only it is sufficiently valuable. The eagle carved by the Romans at Cramond, on the Firth of Forth, has been protected as thoroughly as Jedburgh abbey, and the sculptured stones on Flemington farm, Aberlemno, have been placed as completely out of future danger as the eleventh century priory of St. Botolph in Colchester.

PEORIA, Ill., through the medium of the Monitor's correspondence, answers satisfactorily a question that must have arisen of late in the thought of many people, namely, whether those communities that have in the last few years undertaken the establishment of social centers have succeeded in realizing their expectations? Without wasting time on preliminaries, Peoria tells us that the Proctor recreation center, named in honor of its philanthropic founder, has a daily attendance of from 1500 to 2000. It is not unusual, says the Monitor informant, for 300 persons to be found watching the exercises in the free gymnasiums.

In line with the plan adopted by similar institutions throughout the United States, this center has numerous attractions, practically all that the necessities of a neighborhood or a community call for. Everything—gymnasium, club rooms, reading rooms, library, swimming pool, playground, lecture halls—is open to common and proper use. It is a people's institute in the highest meaning of the term, conducted practically by the people for the people.

The fact of greatest present moment is that it is successful. The test of its success is found in the sustained and growing interest of the people in its activities. No such institution existed in the United States a comparatively few years ago. Conception of the idea should be credited to the Y. M. C. A., and that splendid organization had gone as far as possible toward putting the idea into operation before popular interest was enlisted in behalf of the more public centers. Today there are hundreds of such institutions, many making use of public schools, while many others are occupying establishments of their own. They are influencing for good not merely urban neighborhoods and districts, but whole communities. Some of them in large cities have become recognized centers of intellectual and moral activities. It is pleasant to hear from Peoria in this connection, because its experience may be regarded as typical of the great class of communities to which it belongs, and because its report carries with it the assurance that the social center is a fixture in the communal economy of the nation and not a passing notion or fad.

A Social Center That Succeeds